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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no case will name or terms be furnished from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1873. NO. 231.

FIRST EDITION.

FATE OF THE MODOCS.

Decision of the Attorney General.

The Assassins of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas to be Tried by a Military Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Attorney General Williams has made public his opinion of the disposition to be made of the Modoc captives, and remits them to the action of General Davis. Their offence cited is the assassination of the bearers of flags of truce, a crime which has heretofore received the punishment of death. Following is the text of the decision:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, June 7, 1873.

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians, now in the custody of the United

request for my opinion as to the

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which they were to go and

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ans being away from their

detachment was sent to pro-

finding them unwilling to g

r indicated his intention to use

quence of which a conflict en-

United States troops and Indians.

al peaceable citizens and their fam

ility, were murdered by the Indians

. They then intrenched themselves in

eds in the neighborhood, fighting ensued

e or more severe battles, in which persons on

sides were wounded and killed, and

the United States troops repulsed.

Hostilities negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 10th of April last General Canby, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Meacham, at a point between the opposing forces, and in pursuance to mutual agreement to that end, met Captain Jack, the leader of the Indians, with some of his chief warriors, for the purpose of discussing the terms of a treaty of peace. After a full discussion the resolutions were laid on the table by a decision of the Convention at 12 o'clock yesterday morning, and then the Convention adjourned, without a platform, to meet again on June 23d, at which time they will confer as to whether they will nominate a ticket and what course to take. The general impression seems to prevail that too much Butler will be a serious obstacle, and there has been a formidable movement in our local and State politics.

The new Congregational church edifice was dedicated to-day, the other churches of the city omitting their services to attend the ceremonies. Rev. H. Stebbi, of New York, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, and Rev. Dr. E. B. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, a former pastor, in the evening. The clergy of the city generally attended and took part in the solemnities. In the afternoon the annual temperance meeting of all the Sabbath schools of the city was held and addressed by the visiting and home clergymen. The edifice is one of the best of the kind in the West. The main audience room including gallery, seating capacity for twelve hundred persons. The cost of the building was about one hundred thousand dollars. Dr. E. B. Fairfield is the regular pastor.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Collision and Loss of Life.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 7.—A terrible collision on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad took place between a stock train and gravel train this afternoon at one o'clock, one man was injured who has since died, five others met death on the spot and the engineers and firemen of both engines escaped unhurt. About a hundred head of cattle are killed and one hundred sheep killed and injured. The track is now obstructed, but will be cleared by to-morrow morning.

Accident on the Union Pacific Road.

OMAHA, NEB., June 8.—In consequence of the late heavy rains Elkhorn river has been over the banks several days. As to-day's passenger train for the West on the Union Pacific was passing over the trestle work and fill on the approach to Elkhorn bridge, the engine, mail express and baggage cars and a car loaded with fish went through into the river. The engine is a total wreck, is missing and supposed to be drowned. No one else was hurt. Passengers from the West will be delayed till to-morrow, as no transfer can be made until the track is clear.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Movement in Delaware, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELAWARE, OHIO, June 7, 1873.

An enthusiastic railroad meeting was held last evening, presided over by M. M. Greene, President of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad, who delivered an address. Owing to the alarm of fire the meeting was postponed for one week. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in various townships. One hundred thousand dollars is the amount to be raised in this county. Much interest is manifested.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The American Institute of Homeopathy, in session at Cleveland, adjourned on Saturday to meet at Niagara Falls June 26, 1874.

At the third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, held at Milwaukee Saturday, 32,000 shares were represented. The following Directors were elected for three years: R. A. Cowdrey, E. L. Frank, J. G. Smith, Frank and L. P. Morton. The old Directors of the coming year are Hon. Alex Mitchell, President; Hon. E. Sage, Vice President. All the other officers hold over.

John Anderson, who gave Penikese Island, his completely finished residence thereon, and $50,000 to Professor Agassiz to found a school of natural science, suggests, to make the endowment ample and the institution a national one, that the State Legislatures each contribute $25,000 each to the fund. If states cannot constitutionally do this, the friends of the school hope the wealthy men of the several States will emulate the generosity of Mr. Anderson and endow the school with sufficient means to make it prominent among scientific institutions.

The Geneva award of $15,500,000 is to be paid September 11th of the present year.

The steamships Manhattan and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, and the Java, from New York, at London, on Saturday.

James A. Coe, the broker forger, was arraigned at Boston Saturday on fifteen indictments, to each of which he pleaded 'not guilty,'—seven for forgery and two for cheating. The indictments embrace twenty-four forgeries, amounting to $372,000. Coe is required to give recognizance in $400,000.

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A fire at Burlington, Iowa, Saturday, destroyed Boecking's paint and oil works, the upper stories of the Lawrence House, and two or three buildings adjoining. Loss $75,000.

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Last evening two men employed in the Boston *Herald* office, named Andrew Eagin and Thomas Holehan, got into a dispute, when Eagin struck Holehan in the abdomen, inflicting a wound of which he will probably die. Eagin was arrested.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Northwest Boundary Commission

Decision of the Modoc Question.

American Japanese Official Adviser.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1873.

Northwest Boundary Commission.

The American members of the Northwest Boundary Commission have set out for the scene of their important duty. The place of rendezvous is St. Paul, Minnesota. From that point they will be escorted by two companies of United States cavalry. The line determined on is the forty-ninth parallel of latitude north. The labors of the American and British Joint Commission will be to continue the survey and location of the line from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, as the line from Pembina to the Lake of the Woods has already been marked out. The late Congress appropriated $125,000 to defray the expenses of the survey. It is supposed that the work will be completed in about eight months.

The Modoc Question.

The decision of the Attorney General that Capt. Jack and his companions who murdered General Canby and Dr. Thomas are amenable to military court martial is generally admitted as just. The interference of the civil authorities in time of active war against refractory Indians has frequently led to very disastrous consequences, by destroying all the beneficial effects of a complete punishment. This embarrassment was experienced in the Cheyenne war. The decision of the Attorney General establishes a very valuable precedent, and may be accepted as modifying the injurious interference of the Indian office, at least in extreme cases.

American-Japanese Official Adviser.

Information from Japan states that the government of that country contemplates the appointment of a citizen of the United States as a sort of official adviser to the Legation at Washington. It is said that the liberality of Mr. De Long in giving presents to Japanese officials at the court, and especially near the Mikado, had this post in view. This action on the part of the American representative, it appears, was one of the causes of displeasure on the part of the State Department, and which led to the request for his resignation. Mr. De Long is expected in the United States during the summer. At present the Japanese Legation is in the hands of a Charges, Mr. Mori. The late Minister is now in Europe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1873.

CONSOLIDATING THE REVENUE.

By request of the Commissioner of Internal revenue, nearly every officer in his bureau is turning his attention to the best method of consolidating the many forms used by Collectors and Assessors in making their returns, and in simplifying the manner of making reports. To this end every Collector in the service has been invited to offer any suggestions or plans he may have to ward attaining this very desirable end. It is also proposed to greatly simplify the work in the home office, and to have everything down to a plain, easy-working basis by the 1st of July.

It is intended to take a fresh start then, and, with this object in view, Collectors are to make returns of taxes that may not be abated now on their lists until the close of the fiscal year, so as to expedite matters. The cost of the building was about one hundred thousand dollars. Dr. E. B. Fairfield is the regular pastor.

POSTOFFICE RULINGS.

The Postoffice Department rules that a postmaster whose salary is $1,000 and upward can not also hold the office of Alderman. This rule also applies to members of the General Assembly.

The Postoffice Department, in reply to an inquiry, decides that unmarried women may be appointed postmasters under the present postal code.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1873, 1 A. M.

TO-MORROW MORNING.

For New England light to fresh variable winds and generally clear weather are probable. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region light to fresh easterly to southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi southeasterly to southwesterly winds, generally cloudy weather and local rains. From Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan light to fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly areas of light rain. For Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with probably clearing weather. Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Michigan, Maine and Dakota are partly missing.

Midnight Bulletin.

June 8, 1873—10:45 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	70	E.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	73	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.	69	E.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	74	S.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	80	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	79	S.	Fair.
New Orleans, La.	77	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	67	W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	64	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	79	S.	Cloudy.
Rondout	54	S. E.	Fair.

LOCAL MEANS FOR YESTERDAY.

Barometer, 30.144. Thermometer, 68. Humidity, 71 per cent. Direction of wind—Southeast. Weather, clear. Highest temperature, 81.

FIRE RECORD.

Carpenter Shop at Delaware, Ohio, Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELAWARE, OHIO, June 7, 1873.

Judge Powell's barn, used as a carpenter shop, together with a frame building, material and tools, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $1,000; no insurance. Supposed incendiarism.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati—Loss $170,000.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A fire, doing $170,000 damage, occurred in this city to-day, burning fourteen hundred barrels of oil, two empty five freight cars, fifteen thousand pounds of lard, five freight cars, and entailing a $25,000 loss on the fund. If states cannot constitutionally do this, the friends of the school hope the wealthy men of the several States will emulate the generosity of Mr. Anderson and endow the school with sufficient means to make it prominent among scientific institutions.

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OUR DISGRACE AT VIENNA.

A Calm and Dispassionate Statement of the Whole Matter—Van Buren Indiscreet but not Venal—The Mistake of Our Government.

From the American Register, Paris, May 17.]

The scandalous troubles in the American Commission at the Vienna Exposition will long remain a reproach to our country. We hesitate even now to discuss this unpleasant affair. It has been suggested that it would be better for our honor and good name abroad to hush the matter up as far as possible; but we very much fear that, unless the press speaks out boldly and promptly, things will progress from bad to worse until they become a common subject of gossip upon the continent. Some of the New York journals have been very emphatic in their remarks upon these difficulties, and in reading the telegrams and articles upon both sides of the question we find ourselves in the presence of complications which explain why our Vienna correspondent hesitated to express a decided opinion in regard to them. He found all parties in the wrong, and individual ambition or feeling at the bottom of every step that had been taken. At the same time, more blindly than we are disposed to do, he suggested that the time for making the first charges in our representation was during the progress of that fact there can no longer be any doubt. The advisers of the President went too fast and without sufficient authority in changing the functionaries they were incurring, for in causing the suspension of the commissioners appointed by General Grant and the act of Congress, for "irregularities," they have given us reason to inquire whether other and greater irregularities have not been committed. We wish it understood that in all matters where the honor of our country is concerned, or where the good name of our countrymen is involved, we care nothing for individuals, whoever they may be or in whatever capacity they are acting. If an official of any sort compromises the trust reposed in him we shall advocate his recall and the appointment of a new man in his place. With us no man is a necessity. We have intelligence enough, we have capable men enough to represent our country well in any capacity, and if one man fails in the mission confided to him a thousand others can be found to step at once into his pace and conduct affairs as they should be conducted. The individual is of no account except in so far as he performs his duty faithfully and well, and in a case such as this the only things to be considered are the time and manner of making such important changes. These remarks, let it be understood, are by no one man, no one set, and no one side of this scandalous matter. A great many mistakes have been committed in the appointment of our arrangements for the exhibition, and as many more in the face of Congressional action. We will not criticise the first. As is usual in all such cases there is much to be said on both sides. Looking at the difficulties as they have apparently met our gaze, we find it easier to comprehend the feelings and position of each that to reconcile their common differences. All the points at which they have arrived we fear those differences are irreconcilable. We should have even now engaged in Boulogne, of Bordeaux, for the better protection of people against the dangers of hydrophobia. It is well known that the madness of dogs has a period which is premonitory and intermittent. In Vienna, as is generally known, the dogs could be put out of the way before they became dangerous. On this subject the Council of Hygiene has issued the following instructions:

A short time, sometimes two days, after madness has seized a dog, it creates symptoms in the animal which it habitually lives. These are as follows:

1. There is agitation and restlessness, and the dog turns from customary companions. Any person of familiarity, he goes and comes, and seems to be seeking something; then he remains motionless, as if waiting; then starts again, utterly cast down, as if he would fly, and dashes himself howling and barking against the wall. The instinct of his master appears to lose its hallucinations; the dog obeys, but slowly, with hesitation, as if with regret.

2. He does not yet bite; he is gentle, even affectionate, and he even eats and drinks but gnaws his litter, the ends of curtains, the saddle and carcloths, the coverlet of beds, carpets, &c.

3. By the moment he has no more appetite and his open mouth, one might think he was trying to free his throat of a bone.

4. His voice undergoes such a change that it is impossible not to be struck by it.

5. The dog has a horror with other dogs; this is a decidedly characteristic sign, if the dog be generally peaceful.

The three symptoms last mentioned indicate an advanced period of the disease, and that the dog may become dangerous at any moment, and energetic measures are not taken. It is best to chain him up at once, or better still to kill him.

Sleeping in Church.

Those who have the privilege of "sitting under" long-winded preachers should endeavor in vain to acquire the habit of sleeping with their eyes open, if they find it quite impossible to resist the temptation to slumber; for although the sight of one or two sleepers during a lengthy sermon may be borne with patience, yet the sight of a whole congregation "dropping off" is a severe trial to the temper of even the most devoted Christian. A parish minister, according to the Edinburgh *Caledonian*, occurred when D. D. and ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of a Scottish kirk, while preaching to a crowded flock, was shocked to see that, not one by one, but in great numbers, his hearers were gradually passing beyond reach of his persuasive tongue. At last his highland blood roused him to a flood of wrath, and out the beadle, who had for some time been giving a nodding assent to all that was being said or sung, he declared that he would have no more of it. He accordingly paused in his discourse, surveyed the effect, and then, drawing a long breath, called out in a voice of thunder to an elder of the church to "Waken up Sandy." The obedient elder at once fulfilled the mission, and with a start equal to that which attended the awakening of the "Sleeping Beauty of the Wood," the whole congregation were startled from their slumbers, and their sleep long, especially as the minister resumed the thread of the sermon, left nothing to be desired.

Some negro drivers brought up from Mobile bay last week fragments of the exploded boiler of the steamer Franklin, which, thirty-six years ago, went down with many lives. The operations of the negro divers are described by the *Register*, as interesting. With a long iron pointed pole they go about in a canoe feeling along the bed of the river, and when an obstruction is met the pole is firmly imbedded, and divers sent down. They slide a rope provided with a cotton hook. They generally remain under from twenty-eight to thirty seconds, the water being twenty feet deep, and rarely fail to come up with some scrap of iron, copper or rope.

Klugah & Co., of Indianapolis, report that during the year they will slaughter about 120,000 hogs; and will use 90,000 lard, ham and pork barrels, 80,000 meat boxes, 150,000 bushels of salt, 2,500 tons of coal, 2,000 kegs of nails and 20,000 tons of ice.

SSEEWWIICCKKLLEEYY.

When to Buy Properly.

When a very large amount of the choicest property is offered at auction, it is the market, however, to take the advantage. Such was the case last Wednesday at Sewickley, when nearly one hundred very large and valuable lots were sold and thrown on the market for what they would bring, and some thirty were sold at prices twenty to thirty per cent. less than regular prices. The sale was very numerously attended by buyers, and most of them will begin improving at an early day, insuring a most elegant neighborhood, as the lots are all restricted. Take place on Wednesday afternoon, upon arrival of Sands & Adair's special train leaving Allegheny depot at 2:30 P. M. To secure a most charming lot, in the most charming locality, call on Sands & Adair, and pay terms. A map of our readers to be on hand. Ask for "Sewickley in Epitome" at this office.

Wholesome and Nutritious.

It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and weak organization without the use of wholesome and nutritious food. Pearl Wheat contains these as well as other necessary properties, and hence its increasing popularity among those whose systems are weak and disordered.

PEARL WHEAT—An invaluable boon to the weak and debilitated system. Ask your grocer for it.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., are inserted at the following rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ENGINE—A GOOD SECOND Class Engine, about 24x36. For particulars address McCLINTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 8

WANTED—MORTGAGES—2 MORTGAGES of $10,000 each, or one of $20,000, on first class city property. Apply to ISAAC M. KAY, Real Estate Agent, 84 Fifth avenue. 17

WANTED—SITUATION—TO TRAVEL for a responsible Pittsburgh manufactory establishment by a young man of good habits and city references. Address F. R. S., Commercial office

WANTED—WHITE WHEAT—THE highest market price for good White Wheat, at their Mill, 61 and 63 Second avenue. 9

WANTED—LABORERS—FARM AND Garden Hands, Carriage Drivers, Girls and Women for house work and light work of all kind. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge. 9

WANTED—FOREMAN A thoroughly competent man as Foreman in a Wood Planing Mill. Address, stating age, where he is perfectly familiar with all branches of the business. Address, stating references, Oil City Barrel Works, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED—THE SHADYSIDE BUILDING and Loan Association desire to Close Out the remaining Shares. Those wishing to secure them the beginning should secure Stock immediately, as weekly Meetings cease after June 30th. Meetings each Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in Twentieth ward School House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND STEINway square Grand Piano, in good order. Inquire of H. KLEBER & BRO., 122 Wood street.

FOR SALE—ONE 9X12, ONE 10X20, one 12x24 Tents. Also, Lunch Counter, Tables, &c. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 38 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—Portable, Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 100 horse power, now on hand and for sale at the Manufactory, Corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny. 9

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE STORE—In any person wishing to engage in the Hardware business. Stock will be sold on favorable terms. Also, a paying and oldest established store in Allegheny city. Address R., Allegheny Postoffice. 9

FOR SALE—DWELLING—OF 4 ROOMS and Cellar, lot 20x135 feet on Thirty-sixth street, near Penn. Also, Frame Dwelling of 3 Rooms, Attic and Cellar, on Center street. Also 1 Lot 20x100 feet on Mary street. Also Two Lots on Forbes street, all being within the Lots are offered at a bargain, and can be had on easy terms. Apply to W. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 101 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ENGINES—Each cylinder 20 inch diameter, 4 feet 6 inch stroke; Cranks connected at right angles with Link Valve motion; 12 feet 6 inch diameter, 30 inch face Fly Wheel; 6 inch diameter Wrought Iron Shaft; Pillow Blocks, Babbitted; Journals, &c. Inquire of McMAHON & CAMPBELL, Engineers and Machinists, corner First and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CHEAP BUILDING LOTS, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, Wylie street, 35 Lots in East Liberty, 93 Lots near Lawrenceville, 40 Lots on Penn, Hot Iron, 60 Lots on Allegheny river, 9 Lots in Mansfield, 72 Lots in Temperanceville and 100 Lots on Mt. Washington; also, Houses in every part of the city and cheap Farms in Washington county. Inquire of R. G. WADE & SONS, Real Estate Agents, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—ON THE PITTSBURGH and Connellsville Railroad, five minutes walk from Hazelwood station, Seven Acres of ground partly covered with forest trees, Improvements new, Frame modern two story Dwelling House, 10 Rooms, Stable, Carriage House, Washhouse and Outbuildings, Kitchen for summer use, Hydrant at door, all well supplied with water. Apply to J. W. PAUL, at Ballwell, Pears & Co., or O. H. LOVE, 121 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 219 Federal street, Allegheny, partly furnished, from 1st of June to 1st of April. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—IN ALLEGHENY CITY—Dwelling House, with 9 Rooms and large Side Yard, pleasantly situated on Bidwell street. Also, Dwelling House, with 4 Rooms, on North avenue, next door to corner of Grant street. Inquire at No. 60 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Marion station, Pt. R. & W. R. R. Furnished Frame House of 8 rooms, with 3 acres of ground, 4 miles from the city. Depot and three trains per day from the station. Neighborhood good; location healthy. Inquire at 55 PENN AVENUE, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—SUMMER RESIDENCE—The very comfortable and convenient residence recently built and occupied by our Mr. W. L. McClintock, is now offered for rent. It contains 8 Rooms, besides Attic and finished Basement; has all modern improvements, is delightfully situated in the midst of a grove of native forest trees, close to the Perrysville Plankroad and within a short drive of either city. For further particulars and terms apply at OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.'S Carpet Store, 23 Fifth avenue. tf

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Article on Legislation—Prohibitory Liquor Law Section Voted Down.

In the Constitutional Convention, Friday afternoon, the consideration of the article on Legislation was resumed, and the remaining sections, twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh, inclusive, disposed of. The only material changes consisted in the insertion of a new section allowing appropriations to be made to existing institutions for the support of widows and maintenance and education of orphans of soldiers; striking out the section prohibiting retrospective legislation, together with the prohibitory liquor section.

Among the sections adopted was one prohibiting the investment of trust funds in bonds or stock of any private corporation, and annulling existing laws as authorized, except investments heretofore made in good faith; vesting changes of venue in courts; defining and punishing bribery in the Legislature; to compel witnesses to testify in bribery cases; prohibiting legislators having personal interest in a bill from voting thereon, &c.

The Convention adjourned till Monday.

A Divorce Romance.

Some twenty years since, says the Cincinnati *Times*, the daughter of—at that time—one of our wealthy merchants, was married under the most flattering auspices. It was not, however, very long before the pair discovered that there was not anything congenial between them, and, after living together some nine years, and having three children, they by mutual agreement were divorced, the children remaining with the father, the mother being permitted to see them at her own convenience. The wife went home to her father, who shortly afterward died, hopelessly bankrupt. The woman, who, previously, as the child of luxury and the wife of opulence, had never known what it was to want for a single thing, suddenly found herself thrown out upon the world, and forced to seek a livelihood as best she could. At first she undertook sewing for shops, then attending stores, and finally keeping a very plain boarding house, in none of which did she succeed. One day, when almost driven to despair, she flustered up courage and went to her former home and asked the one who had succeeded her as the mistress of the house if she would not befriend her, even ever so little, as she was on the point of starving, as her wan and haggard condition too plainly showed. Women's hearts are ever open to the sufferings of their more unfortunate fellow beings. The unfortunate woman was invited to remain until the husband returned, which she reluctantly did, and when he came the matter was thoroughly discussed. It was finally agreed that the wife No. 1 to remain and make her home in the house over which she had once ruled as mistress. And there she is to be found to-day, seemingly satisfied with the change, and appearing to understand that the love that was once pledged solemnly before God to her alone is now bestowed upon another.

The Signs of Madness in Dogs.

The British *Medical Journal* calls attention to the measures recommended by the Council of Hygiene of Bordeaux, for the better protection of people against the dangers of hydrophobia. It is well known that the madness of dogs has a period which is premonitory and intermittent. In Vienna, as is generally known, the dogs could be put out of the way before they became dangerous. On this subject the Council of Hygiene has issued the following instructions:

A short time, sometimes two days, after madness has seized a dog, it creates symptoms in the animal which it habitually lives. These are as follows:

1. There is agitation and restlessness, and the dog turns from customary companions. Any person of familiarity, he goes and comes, and seems to be seeking something; then he remains motionless, as if waiting; then starts again, utterly cast down, as if he would fly, and dashes himself howling and barking against the wall. The instinct of his master appears to lose its hallucinations; the dog obeys, but slowly, with hesitation, as if with regret.

2. He does not yet bite; he is gentle, even affectionate, and he even eats and drinks but gnaws his litter, the ends of curtains, the saddle and carcloths, the coverlet of beds, carpets, &c.

3. By the moment he has no more appetite and his open mouth, one might think he was trying to free his throat of a bone.

4. His voice undergoes such a change that it is impossible not to be struck by it.

5. The dog has a horror with other dogs; this is a decidedly characteristic sign, if the dog be generally peaceful.

The three symptoms last mentioned indicate an advanced period of the disease, and that the dog may become dangerous at any moment, and energetic measures are not taken. It is best to chain him up at once, or better still to kill him.

Sleeping in Church.

Those who have the privilege of "sitting under" long-winded preachers should endeavor in vain to acquire the habit of sleeping with their eyes open, if they find it quite impossible to resist the temptation to slumber; for although the sight of one or two sleepers during a lengthy sermon may be borne with patience, yet the sight of a whole congregation "dropping off" is a severe trial to the temper of even the most devoted Christian. A parish minister, according to the Edinburgh *Caledonian*, occurred when D. D. and ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of a Scottish kirk, while preaching to a crowded flock, was shocked to see that, not one by one, but in great numbers, his hearers were gradually passing beyond reach of his persuasive tongue. At last his highland blood roused him to a flood of wrath, and out the beadle, who had for some time been giving a nodding assent to all that was being said or sung, he declared that he would have no more of it. He accordingly paused in his discourse, surveyed the effect, and then, drawing a long breath, called out in a voice of thunder to an elder of the church to "Waken up Sandy." The obedient elder at once fulfilled the mission, and with a start equal to that which attended the awakening of the "Sleeping Beauty of the Wood," the whole congregation were startled from their slumbers, and their sleep long, especially as the minister resumed the thread of the sermon, left nothing to be desired.

Some negro drivers brought up from Mobile bay last week fragments of the exploded boiler of the steamer Franklin, which, thirty-six years ago, went down with many lives. The operations of the negro divers are described by the *Register*, as interesting. With a long iron pointed pole they go about in a canoe feeling along the bed of the river, and when an obstruction is met the pole is firmly imbedded, and divers sent down. They slide a rope provided with a cotton hook. They generally remain under from twenty-eight to thirty seconds, the water being twenty feet deep, and rarely fail to come up with some scrap of iron, copper or rope.

Klugah & Co., of Indianapolis, report that during the year they will slaughter about 120,000 hogs; and will use 90,000 lard, ham and pork barrels, 80,000 meat boxes, 150,000 bushels of salt, 2,500 tons of coal, 2,000 kegs of nails and 20,000 tons of ice.

SSEEWWIICCKKLLEEYY.

Of Much Significance.

One of the purchasers at the Sewickley sale, last Wednes

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1873.

THE OIL TRADE of Pittsburg continues to increase rapidly. Up to Saturday, May 31, a period of five months, the receipts of crude oil at this point were 804,583 barrels, against 445,518 barrels to same time last year; and the shipments East of refined oil, to same date, were 314,194 barrels, against 207,440 barrels in 1872.

SECRETARY ROBESON has searchingly examined all the members of the Polaris Arctic expedition who arrived by the United States steamer Frolic, as to the fate of Captain HALL. It is stated that the Secretary has grave doubts as to the death of HALL, despite the story told by Captain TYSON and his companions. It is altogether likely that the government will send a vessel in search of the Polaris.

WE REPRODUCE, in another column of this morning's COMMERCIAL, an article from the *American Register*, Paris, which gives, as we are informed, a correct statement of the unfortunate troubles in the American department of the Vienna Exposition. From this it will be seen that Mr. CHARLES F. SPANG, of this city, and Messrs. LE GRAND CANNON and R. B. ROOSEVELT accepted the *position* temporarily, in order to prevent the *entire* failure of the department, until *permanent* Commissioners could be *named*. No man has the good name of his country more at heart, and no one is more willing to aid his countrymen in their time of need, than Mr. SPANG. In this community he is too well known to need indorsement from foreign journals.

THE NEW YORK Board of Health has authorized the preparation of an address to the public on the subject of the approach of the cholera along the Mississippi river. The Board takes it for granted that the disease at New Orleans and Memphis is of the Asiatic type and that, if it reaches the Eastern seaboard at all, it will be through that channel. Orders have been given for disinfecting railroad depots, ferry houses, lodging houses and other places frequented by travelers; and it is probable that the terribly dirty streets of the metropolis will also receive attention. Our own city is in a filthy condition; and we have yet to learn of any proper action on the part of our Board of Health looking to its improvement in this respect. Vigilant in small matters, the more serious evils are allowed to go untouched. Is it too much to hope that they may awake to the necessity of immediate action?

MR. AVERILL, of Minnesota, a member of the last Congress, justified his vote for the increased pay on the ground that the new law deprives him of mileage (being $1,000 in his case), and the abolition of the franking privilege will entail upon him an additional expense of $1,000 per year for postage. The increased pay, he contends, leaves him but little better off pecuniarily. Now, will Mr. AVERILL manage to give the public some assurance that the next Congress will not appropriate to its members enough money to pay their postage bills, in *addition* to their salaries? There is nothing to hinder them from doing so, if they choose, and that they will so choose is fairly presumable. That excuse, therefore, goes for nothing, and besides, as the abolition of the franking privilege did not take effect during the last Congress, and as, consequently, he was at no expense for postage, how can he reconcile taking the *back* pay on that ground?

THE Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, presided over by Hon. S. J. RANDALL, who took his back pay as Congressman and hangs on to it, did not utter a word in denunciation of the back-pay grab at its late meeting, but instructed its chairman to prepare a resolution expressive of the deep detestation of the Committee of GRANT's tyrannical course in Louisiana. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ, is also silent on the back-pay matter, for the same reason that keeps RANDALL quiet about it, but is wondrously eloquent on the sufferings of the people of Louisiana on account of GRANT's despotism. This is going a long way from home for an issue, but it will do as well as any. It was in New Orleans, we believe, that BILLY PATTERSON was struck, in a way so mysterious that the giver of the blow has never yet been discovered; but the Democratic State Committee can blame it on Gov. KELLOGG, and carry on the campaign in Pennsylvania on that basis.

THE VEXED QUESTION, What shall be done with the Modocs? is virtually settled. Attorney General WILLIAMS, to whom the matter had been referred, on Saturday rendered an opinion as to the liability of the Modoc warriors concerned in the cowardly murder of General CANBY and Peace Commissioner THOMAS, to be tried by a military tribunal. The paper is quite lengthy, reciting the facts in the case and citing points of law bearing thereon. The Attorney General is of opinion "that a military commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians now in custody as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war; and if, upon such trial, any are found guilty, they may be subject to such punishment as these laws require or justify." The paper has been forwarded to President GRANT, and there is little doubt that he will indorse it. In this event, the Secretary of War will immediately appoint a military court to try Captain JACK and his fellow criminals. What the result of the trial will be is easily foreseen. General SHERMAN and Secretary BELKNAP, it is known, hold views in perfect accord with those expressed by Attorney General WILLIAMS.

THE New Orleans *Herald*, which is animated by a solid, chunky hate for the negro, and which lives in the one hope of seeing the negro race in that State reduced to submission to the will of the lordly whites, says there is a movement on foot in that city which contemplates a political organization, wherein a large number of white citizens agree to enter into a combination with representative colored citizens on a basis of mutual pledges of recognition of certain demands of each class, with a view of effecting a union of the honest and patriotic of both races to reform the State government and secure good laws and honest administration. The trouble about this movement is that "the white citizens and colored citizens" will not trust the white citizens aforesaid. They know them too well. When the devil was sick he was anxious to turn monk; but when he got well he threw off the monastic cowl. The white Rebels of Louisiana would make any agreement with the blacks to get back into power, but would violate every article of it when possessed of the power they seek. The invitation of the whites to the blacks is as plausible as that of the spider to the fly, and as full of danger to the parties invited.

SOME of the Democratic papers are very much in love, just now, with one Major A. R. CALHOUN, a Philadelphian, who left his city for his city's good, and is now publishing the Columbus *Enquirer*, in Georgia. They quote him as "a Republican of note," who denounces the 'Grand Army of the Republic' as a "political fraud, an aggregation of bummers, who feared the rebels living, and now, like hyenas, gather to snarl above them dead." He says it does not number "throughout the entire Union twenty thousand men, though at the close of the war fifteen hundred thousand soldiers were mustered out of the Union service; and as, from being "a Republican of note," he has become the editor of a Democratic paper in Georgia, he feels it to be his solemn duty, not only to weep over the Confederate dead, but to slander and malign the Union soldiers of whose companionship he was not worthy. We advise the Democratic papers, however, not to make too much of Major A. R. CALHOUN. He was the United States Pension Agent, at Philadelphia, for several years, but having been detected in using the public money for his own private benefit, GRANT turned him out in 1871. He has naturally been a Democrat ever since, and although it may become him to snarl at the Grand Army, and beslaver the Confederate dead, it does not become those who lay any claim to honesty to quote as authority one whose hands are as foul as his mouth.

THE Democrats have got another grievance. They are hard up for grievances, now. They go all the way to Louisiana to get an issue on which to rally their despondent forces in Pennsylvania, and their papers are much put to it to find subjects of complaint against the administration. The new grievance they have just discovered is that the graves of the Confederate dead were not allowed to be decorated on Decoration day; and the following extract from an oration made at Greenfield, Mass., on that day by HON. HENRY L. DAWES, has especially excited their ire:

"On Decoration day we are paying a debt to the dead. For this reason it is that the decoration of the graves of rebel soldiers should shock the patriotic mind of this country. They were indeed brave—they dared, they suffered, and died like heroes—but it was in a cause that did not command the approval of mankind. They fought against, while these fought for, free institutions and universal liberty and universal manhood. To decorate their graves with those of Union soldiers would, therefore, be to blot out the distinction in the causes for which each laid down his life—between loyalty and disloyalty, patriotism and treason, between the arm uplifted to save and that raised to destroy. It would blot out, too, all distinctions in the actions of men and confound right with wrong, upturning the very base of society itself".

We cannot see anything in this that should stir up the bile in Democratic breasts, unless they look on the rebel side as the patriotic one and on the Union soldiers as disloyal. The logic of Mr. DAWES is unanswerable to all those whose sympathies were on the Union side during the war; and no one can find fault with the omission to decorate the graves of the Rebel dead who does not look on the cause in which they died as the right one.

ROME THE CAPITAL AT LAST.

By the passage of the bill abolishing religious corporations within the area lately known as the Papal States, another and what may be called the final step has been taken toward making Rome the real capital of Italy. Though as yet adopted only by the House of Deputies, as reported by cable a few days ago, there is no doubt about the acceptance of the bill by the Senate, and it is, therefore, not too soon to regard the enactment as an accomplished fact. No other measure carried out or proposed by the Italian government has excited more intense feeling, or has met with more persistent opposition on the side of the Papal court, and French diplomacy has also done its utmost to prevent the adoption of the law, M. DE BOURGOING, the representative of France at the Vatican, having more than once declared that the abolition of religious corporations by the Italian Parliament might become a *casus belli*.

On the other hand, outside of clerical circles and among the Italian laity in general, but especially in Rome and its neighborhood, the current of opinion in favor of the measure was so strong as to be irresistible. The act of nine or ten years ago secularizing religious houses within the Italian Kingdom has given profound satisfaction to the multitude, and ever since the annexation of Rome, the extension of the policy to the newly-acquired province has been urged with a steadily increasing force of popular sentiment. But there were difficulties in the way which caused the Italian government to hesitate. Among the religious houses in Rome are monasteries, colleges, etc., belonging to foreign nations and existing under the protection of their respective embassies, and Rome is the seat of the generals or chiefs of those religious orders whose members are scattered over the Catholic world. It was urged that neither the houses of these latter functionaries nor the establishments owned by foreign Catholics and protected by their representatives, could be interfered with by the Italian government, without violating international rights and provoking grave international complications. Hence the subject was really one requiring some delicacy and caution in dealing with it practically, and for a year or more now it has been a cause of embarrassment to the Italian Ministry. They have stood between two fires. The difficulty of the position consisted in the apparent impossibility of devising a bill which should satisfy the decided and even clamorous demands of the people, and at the same time, as little as possible outrage his Holiness and the clerical party. The interest and sympathy of foreign Catholics in the foreign religious establishments near the Vatican also commanded with VICTOR EMANUEL and his Cabinet a degree of respect which, not only to the radical, but even to some liberal members of Parliament, seemed extravagant and wholly unjustifiable. Indeed, concerning this point the difference of opinion was so decided that the moderate bill proposed by the Ministry would certainly, they say, have failed to pass, if the Ministry had not made its passage a condition of their retaining office. As all parties were pretty well assured that another Cabinet could not be formed at present, the threat of resignation induced a majority to vote for a measure which seemed to them to make excessive concessions to the claims of the Church.

By provision of the law referred to all religious corporations in the provinces or city of Rome cease to be recognized by the State as religious bodies and are divested of all legal claims as such. Italian citizens are not forbidden in future if they please to form themselves into religious societies or associations and to live together in houses set apart for the purpose, but these societies are required strictly to comply with the regulations and their houses must give free access to the civil authorities. The existing cloisters, in all three hundred and eleven for men, and a hundred and sixty-five for women, with a multitude of benefices attached, whose revenues amount to about two millions of *lire*, together with their aggregate real estate, become the property of the State. Each of the present members of the spiritual orders will receive a pension for life. The monasteries and nunneries which belong to foreign nations and are protected by their Ambassadors, will be closed like the Italian ones, while their present occupants will return to their own countries. Whether the expenses of the journey will be paid from the Italian treasury, or supplied by the travelers or their compatriots we are unable to say. As stated above, the establishments of the Generals of the various religious orders stationed in Rome have been one great source of difficulty in the business, and the manner in which it has been disposed of, is likely to cause not a little disgust among the Italian radicals; in fact, the popular demonstration in Rome some weeks ago, ending in bloodshed, was designed as a manifestation of popular indignation at this feature of the bill, then merely under discussion. The Generals of the orders are allowed, as heretofore, to maintain their houses near the Pope in their ancient dignity and state. This exception to the rule is admitted and defended by the Italian Ministry as being in accordance with the "guarantees" given to his Holiness at the suppression of his temporal power. The object of these "guarantees" was to secure the head of the Catholic Church in the enjoyment of such independence and facilities as might enable him to fulfill the functions of his office to his own satisfaction, and the satisfaction of the faithful everywhere. As the presence of the Generals in Rome is believed to be necessary, that through them the Pope may be able to exert his supreme spiritual authority over the members of their respective orders, the monastic clergy in various parts of the world, the retention of their establishments in the Italian capital is permitted. The anomaly seems justifiable enough, and certainly affords evidence of the good faith of the Italian government in its relations to the Holy Father.

Other stipulations of the law are that the property of monastic institutions for the care of the sick shall in future be administered by the municipal authorities; that the common and high schools hitherto conducted by spiritual orders shall be maintained under the administration of city or government officers, and that property pertaining to abolished cloisters not otherwise assigned, shall be applied to form a charitable fund for use in the city of Rome.

The subject is one of a good deal of interest even in this country, as its enforced discussion among us will almost necessarily give every one to form a different opinion upon the merits of the controversy between the Italian government and the Papacy. There is no reason to suppose that His Holiness will be even moderately satisfied with the bill. Formerly he has frequently threatened that on the passage of such an act he would leave Rome, and though he will certainly not do so now, he will probably issue one of those denunciatory allocutions with which the world is familiar. Consequently attempts will everywhere be made to enlist public, even Protestant opinion against the Italian government, which really seems to have acted with commendable moderation. Be that as it may, it has certainly done only what a Catholic population forced it to do, disgusting its instigators by stopping far short of their demands.

The subject is also interesting in anticipation of its possible relation to future political movements in France. President MACMAHON is ultramontane in his sympathies, and there is a powerful party around him who would gladly justify by positive acts the hopes inspired at Rome by the recent revolution. True, it seems hardly credible that any such project should be undertaken, but the folly of excited Frenchmen is without limits, and there are those who think that the monarchical party in France may deem it good policy to take the cause of the Pope as the foundation on which to start a civil war out of which they hope to come as victors.

THE Democrats of Ohio care very little for the *State* offices, but will make a dead set for the Legislature. They will nominate and ran a State ticket, but its candidates will be mere dummies, and the great effort of the campaign will be directed towards carrying a majority of the Legislature. There is a United States Senator to elect, to succeed THURMAN, whose term expires in 1875, and the Legislature chosen this year will elect his successor. THURMAN is one of the very few men of prominence yet left to the Democracy, and hence an extraordinary effort will be made to save him. The Democrats count upon the rivalries among the Republican supporters of GOV. NOYES, SCHENCK, and DELANO, all of whom are supposed to be aspirants to a seat in the Senate, to create jealousies that will materially interfere with Republican success; but then, they calculated the same way two years ago, when there was a similar contest for SHERMAN's place, and were disappointed. It is to be hoped that our friends in the Buckeye State have too much good sense to get up a fight among themselves, in advance. It can matter little who is the United States Senator from Ohio, so that he is a Republican, and worthy of the place; and as for the Democrats, it has been their business for years to count, beforehand, the chickens they expect to hatch from their addled eggs.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A child in Baltimore drank a large quantity of laudanum and fell into a stupor, succeeded by convulsions. When medical aid arrived it was too late to administer antidotes, and electricity was resorted to. For two hours he was subjected to a strong and continuous current, at the end of which time his sinking energies began to return, and by the next morning he was out of danger.

It is estimated that the butter and cheese trade of New York amounted, last year, to $45,000,000, while wheat and flour aggregated only $50,000,000.

A German writer, complaining of the difficulties in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word "Box," which he says is pronounced "Dickens."

Indianapolis envies Waterford, N. Y., a progressive couple who have had a wedding, a divorce, an elopement, and a re-marriage, all within three months.

The United States Arsenal at Rome, N. Y., has been sold for $21,000, and will be made a knitting factory.

The Chinese companies expend about $50 each for bringing Chinese laborers to California, and they are paid some $200 in return. In other words, the companies make nearly $150 on each laborer they import to California.

The New York canals were opened May 15th, and since that time great activity has been exhibited along the line in preparing for the spring navigation. All the levels are full, and boats are passing. The general condition of the canals is better than it has been for several years. Many new boats have been constructed and launched, and their number, it is thought, will far exceed those withdrawn or condemned. The large amount of grain stored at lake ports at the close of navigation last fall is now being shipped to the seaboard for export, and this trade alone will give occupation to the canal boats for some time to come.

The magistrates in England have committed no fewer than sixteen women to prison for molestation and intimidation under the Criminal Law Amendment act. A number of laborers had been dismissed in the village, on the ground that they were members of a trade union; whereupon their wives and daughters assembled, some of them armed with sticks, and prevented a couple of men, who had been engaged by a farmer, from going to work. It does not appear that the women struck the men. Seven of them were sentenced to ten days' and nine to seven days' imprisonment.

The young man who abstracted a beefsteak from his boarding-house on Locust street, and had his boots half-soled with it, says that he'll have to throw the boots away because he's tired of them. They appear indestructible.

A saucy young widow out West said to a clerical friend who asked her, condolingly, how long her "lamented" had been dead, "I am in the honeymoon of my widowhood." That widow will be donating some day about celebrating a golden funeral.—*Courier-Journal*.

In order to put an end to the Carleton-Emerson controversy, the Rooster *Democrat* states that "Betsy and I are Out" was written by a Penfield man, and that as early as 1856 he was in the habit of repeating it to his wife whenever, in their daily arguments, he was at a loss for the proper language with which to make a noise and shut her up.

Two boys, aged eleven and seven years, were stoning herrings in Sniptuit pond, Rochester, Mass. They killed two or three, which lay dead on the surface of the water, when an eagle swooped for them. A well directed pebble hit the noble bird on the head, stunning him so that the boys secured him and killed him. The spread of his wings was seven feet.

The Missouri *Democrat* says that since the discovery of the Bender murders, there is not a Chicago drummer that travels who has not been in the habit of dining at the Bender mansion frequently. The reason they escaped is, that when the fatal hammer tap descended on their heads it was like braining a sponge or India rubber ball.

The result of the examination of the "pleas," or new candidates for admission to West Point, was announced on Thursday. Of the one hundred and forty-two candidates, seven were rejected on account of not being sufficiently robust in physique, having one hundred and thirty-two examined as to mental examination. Of these, eighty-six were admitted and forty-nine were rejected, being a larger percentage of failures than usual.

Trout fishing has been pited with more than ordinary success among New England mountain streams this season, the more expert fishermen having made a grand success of the sport.

Many Connecticut women aid their husbands, fathers and brothers in their out-door farm work in season.

Credulity still thrives in France. Thousands of copies of a letter said to have been written by the Virgin Mary are now in circulation throughout the country, and those who keep this letter about their person are assured that they will not perish by fire or water, nor meet with sudden death without having received the last sacraments; also that they will be protected from visible and invisible enemies.

A man who will take a newspaper four or five years, and then refuse to pay for it, should begin his name with an A and end it with a p, and put an e in the middle.—*Mr. Girard (Ohio) Register*. The editor who will send his paper to a man four or five years without getting his pay for it, should begin his name with an *f* and end it with an 4, and put two *o*'s in the middle.—*Lima Democrat*.

The Secretary of the Illinois Board of Public Charities says there are over 2,000 insane persons in that State. He says: "The census-takers reported 1,600, and failed to find about 1,400 of this number. The physicians reported about 2,200 and failed to report about 700 to the Board of Charities. But the testimony of the census-takers to the existence of those unreported by physicians is perfectly reliable, and the testimony of physicians to the existence of those unreported by the census-takers is equally worthy of confidence."

A young couple in Osage City eloped the other day. The bride, before leaving the paternal roof, intervened her father's bureau drawer, and voted herself an increase of back pay to the extent of one thousand dollars.

PERSONAL.

Col. David Perry, the hero of the capture of Captain Jack, is a native of Connecticut, and entered the army at the outbreak of the rebellion as a second lieutenant in a New Jersey regiment of cavalry. He was a good officer, and participated in many of the battles of the rebellion, ultimately attaining the captaincy of his company. At the close of the war, Captain Perry's experience and qualifications as a soldier pointed him out as eminently fitted to receive a commission in the Regular Army, then in process of reorganization. He was accordingly gazetted captain in the First Regiment of Cavalry on the 12th November, 1866. Since then he has been brevetted, under successive acts of Congress, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, the latter on the 6th of April, 1865. This last-day title is the culmination of the murderer of the brave Canby, will add fresh lustre to his name, already bright with deeds of arms in the civil war.

Mr. Bragg, of Visalia, Cal., carried a revolver when he took Miss Kemp to ride, the other day, and as they were both on the same horse when the weapon went off, the bullet entered the young lady's knee and came out at the ankle. Her dress was set on fire, and she was seriously injured by fainting from the horse; but as it incidents are trivial in comparison with the sense of security which an able-bodied man derives from the possession of a pistol.

Mrs. Bancroft, the wife of our Minister to the Court of Berlin, and her daughter in-law, Mrs. Col. Bliss, have returned to Berlin much improved in health by a winter in Mentone and a trip through Italy. The report of the serious illness of Mrs. Bliss at Mentone was unfounded.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy visited Atchison, Kansas, last week, and the *Champion* of that place reiterates the assertion that he has fully determined never to have any connection with politics again, devoting himself hereafter strictly to his private business affairs.

Mr. Wm. S. Thomas stored in an Illinois mill the mineralogical and geological specimens he has been collecting for a quarter of a century, and a few days ago one of the stockholders called them all to be thrown into the street.

A clergyman in Davenport, Iowa, exchanged pulpits with a pastor in a mine city a few Sundays ago, and meeting at the railroad crossing they had a brief chat together. They carried satchels just alike, and when the conductor was about caught up one and started for the train, to find, on reaching their destinations, that they had exchanged satchels and sermons.

The prosecution in the trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury, are endeavoring to show that he is Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher. Heretofore they succeeded in bringing several important witnesses from South America and Australia, among whom was the wife of an Irish physician in whose house Orton formerly lived, another woman whose brother married Orton's sister, and who had known him in Australia, and an Australian farmer who had been well acquainted with Orton for nine years. All these witnesses indentified the claimant as Arthur Orton, and it is difficult to see how their direct and positive testimony is to be overcome.

The Jerseyman who left his home with the consoling message that "the Lord was beating him," has been heard from in Chicago. The *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that only the Lord can help him now.

The first application for a pension growing out of the Modoc war has been made by Lorenzo Thomas, formerly Adjutant General, in behalf of the widow of Lieutenant Thomas, who was murdered by the Modocs during the war just ended.

The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig and Tribune* tells of a woman who sent her husband to buy a jug of molasses. He got drunk, and fetched home the jug filled with whisky. She took it up, smelt it, set it back, and then squaring herself, arms akimbo and eyes flashing, she exclaimed, "What's them molasses?" The old man smiled and winked pleasantly, and waving his left hand gallantingly, replied, "Them's they!" He is now convalescent, but the jug is hopelessly deranged.

Of the Connecticut State Senators, 4 are farmers, 5 manufacturers, 3 lawyers, 1 merchants, 1 butcher, 1 auctioneer, 1 surveyor and 1 carpenter. Of the 241 members of the House, 115 are farmers, 13 are lawyers, 11 clergymen, 11 manufacturers, 11 physicians, and the rest are divided up among various callings and pursuits.

George Faulkner, of Dublin, used to sit a whole night with a solitary strawberry at the bottom of his glass, over which he used generally to pour four bottles of claret, doing it, he says, "to encourage a doctor recommended it for its cooling qualities."

The Rev. E. Southgate, a young clergyman of the Episcopal church, who, a few weeks since, went to Baltimore from the Diocese of New York to assist the Rector of St. Luke's church, has suddenly abandoned his position as a minister of the Episcopal church and entered a Theological Seminary of the Roman Catholic church in the monumental city. It appears that Rev. Mr. Southgate, who was only a Deacon, had become a candidate for Priest's orders, and that the day for his ordination would have been "Trinity Sunday"—yesterday—but some days ago the Rector of St. Luke's notified the Bishop of the Diocese that he had serious objections to the ordination of Mr. Southgate, in which the Bishop coincided, and it was therefore determined that the young Deacon would not be ordained. The young man was then advised to return to his father, the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, who resides in New York, but instead of doing so he seems to have gone immediately to St. Mary's Seminary, a Roman Catholic institution in Baltimore, where he was at last accounts.

The mother of Charles Mortimer, who was hanged at Sacramento, ought to have lived in the days of the Spartans, for she possesses in an eminent degree the qualities that characterized that race. When she learned that one son was about to be hanged, and that a second one had been killed while attempting to rescue the first, she uttered not a word of complaint. She sent a third son with friendly greetings to the criminal and a message to the Deputy Sheriff who had killed her offspring, saying: "I have no cause of anger. You did your duty bravely and deserve thanks."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. P. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS H. BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

One of our exchanges says that Hon. John *Turney*, of Venango county, President Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Mercer and Venango, is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge. The name, as thus given, would indicate that the man was a candidate for Jailer, instead of a Judge.

The Schuylkill *Miners' Journal* says: It is safe to say that Senator Randall will receive the Democratic re-nomination for the State Senate. Stroude is off the track, and Hendler has so frequently declared himself "not a candidate for nothing," that the rank and file have taken him at his word.

One Manch Chunk man has already been proposed as a candidate for State Treasurer, and a correspondent of the *Coal Gazette* names another—A. W. Butler. If the State had fifty offices to fill, Manch Chunk could trot out eminently fit candidates for them all.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of Pennsylvania Democracy, defends the Constitutional Convention for fixing the salary of its members at $2,500. Its editor was a member of the last Congress, and voted for and took the back pay; and it is but natural he should come to the defense of a similar act. The *Patriot* is the only paper in the State, so far as we have seen, that defends the Convention for its act.

The Democracy of Venango county have elected J. D. Hancock, Senatorial and Samuel Plumer, Representative delegate to the State Convention, and instructed for Hon. John Trunkey, of Mercer county, for Supreme Judge.

There are two candidates in Mifflin county for the Democratic nomination for State Senator—Joseph S. Waream, Esq., and Col. John B. Selheimer. The chief stumbling block for the place in the district are Dr. Crawford, of Juniata, and Hon. R. B. Petrikin.

Hon. C. R. Earley has been chosen Representative delegate to the next Democratic State Convention from Elk county.

Following is a list of candidates in the field in Clarion county, anxious for places on the Democratic ticket: Assembly—J. H. Wilson, C. Reichart, Martin Williams, I. W. Shay; Sheriff—A. S. Corsin, G. J. Rheese, Henry Cyphert, A. H. Beck, J. N. Maxwell, A. J. Kifer, Leo G. Cyphert, James Keating; Commissioner—John Kelly, Wm. Cyphert, William Neeley, James C. Galbreath, A. J. Ettinger, Jacob Edmonds, Michael Hilsinger, David Hetrick; David L. Frampton; Commissioner—John B. Graezer, Levi Shaner, William Frampton, William Wilson, Robert T. Henery, John F. Hester; Auditor—Jacob Krebs; Coroner—Alex Colwell; Jury Commissioner—Daniel Deis, John McLain.

General.

The Toledo *Blade* thus exposes the latest democratic trick, the details of which have been gradually unfolding for some weeks past. It says: "The leaders of the Democratic party are making an effort to get control of the Farmers' Granges, and use that organization for the promotion of their partisan interests. The object of the meeting of leading Democrats in Washington City last winter was to perfect a scheme for obtaining control of the Granges. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was present, and it was unanimously felt that unless the scheme could not be successfully accomplished without the abandonment of the Democratic party, and this no proposed should be done. In this he was overruled, and finally came out over his own name and denied having favored such a movement. There is no doubt as to the fact that the leaders of that party have a shrewd appreciation of for securing control of the Granges, and some of these leaders evidently think they have succeeded. Take the following from a leading Democratic journal, as a sample of the utterances of the leading men in the Democratic party on this question:

"Free trade and farmers' rights is the sign in which we long conquer. To the farmers free trade and an honest currency offer deliverance from the plundering which they undergo at the tariff, and from a loss on all they sell, caused by a debased currency. To the Democratic party that issue, consistent with its traditions, its fervor from the start, its central principle of man's capacity to govern himself, offers deliverance from the long series of its defeats, and other victories upon other issues as dear to Democratic hearts. The wedge's blade to enter, the bait to follow and split."

But, as further evidence of the purpose of the Democrats to convert Granges into instruments for the overthrow of the Republican party, we take the following from the Chicago *Tribune*:

"They will also take into their own hands the election of members of Congress, and will select men, not because of their advocacy of the fifteenth amendment, nor of their loyalty during the war, but because of their supposed fidelity to farmers' interests."

The *Tribune* very carefully avoids saying that these Granges will elect Democrats to fill offices, but it might just as well say so as to state that they will not stop to inquire whether a man is a politician or a trailer before voting to send him to Congress.

We do not suppose the Democrats can make much headway in this new scheme by which they hope to gain control of the government. Just as soon as the honest members of the Granges discover the attempt to use their organization for partisan purposes and to give the control of the government into the hands of the rebels, the scheme will be sent to the wall with a force which will be a sufficient guarantee against a repetition of the trick by which they hoped to obtain votes and political power.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, who performed so well the congenial role of chief wet nurse to the Cincinnati-Baltimore "ornithorynchus," tells the fossil relics of that ancient memory called the Democratic party that their only chance of future success consists in relinquishing themselves in the Cincinnati-Baltimore shroud in which they disappeared beneath that vital wave. For the Baltimorely dead, the advice of the professional wet nurse is doubtless as good as any, for the dead have never been known to return to life by attempting to climb from their own grave clothes. But the Democratic party is more than dead living would, it must at well reappear in the worm-eaten shroud in which it was buried, as it cannot disguise itself in a borrowed suit of clothes. Its chances of "success" would be precisely as good one way as the other, and either way would not be one in a million.—*Chicago Times*.

A Nashville, Tenn., correspondent says that Andrew Johnson believes most religiously that he will be the next President of the United States, and that the people are rapidly acquiring a true appreciation of his character. If the last statement be true his faith is vain. A people who have appreciated him will never elect him President.—*Washington Chronicle*.

The Pittsfield, Mass., *Eagle* denies by authority the rumor that Mr. Dawes intends resigning his seat in Congress to accept a Cabinet appointment.

Some leading Democratic politicians of Ohio have been sent by a syndicate of Germans to pay for fireworks furnished them in the Presidential campaign of 1868.

It is not true that Congressman D. C. Giddings, of Texas, has turned over his grab to an orphan asylum. He has magnanimously bestowed it on the Hon. D. C. Giddings.

An Ohio Democratic paper denies that Hon. William P. Groesbeck is, or will be, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State.

The President has shown so much wise forethought in our domestic affairs, so much temperance of advice and action in our foreign questions, that it will be impossible to persuade the people that he is a lazy nobody. Even the most confirmed assbosh that no skill of subterfuge can evade them. The populace are satisfied with his administration, and, practically, it is enough. The contemplated impeachment of his private character has created such a panic that, aided by the general approval of his course, it has made him to-day the most popular man in the United States.—*New York Graphic*.

The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald* deprecates the organization of political parties based upon nationality, and says: The union of Irishmen, Germans, French, or men of any other nation in this country, for commercial or political purposes, on the ground of nationality, is clearly in opposition to the genius and underpinnings and the principle upon which this government is founded. There can be no objections to the union of Germans or Irishmen for social or private business purposes, but their association for political or general commercial purposes, with nationality as the test of membership, is to be discountenanced and deprecated in every instance by true citizens of the United States.

Senator Casserly, of California, is the last recruit to the immortal few who refuse their back pay. He directs that $7,500 paid into the United States Treasury.

The emptiness of Democratic "principles" is shown in the fact that even Democrats of high rank support them. Their most vaunting principle is that of "State rights"—the right of each State to regulate its own affairs, and the wrong of Federal interference against the local authorities. And yet, though the Supreme Court of Louisiana decisively affirms that the Kellogg government is the legal government of the State, these same Democrats want the President to interfere and overthrow it. Consistent Democrats, indeed!—*New York Commercial*.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times*, edited by Jacob Rich Chairman of the Republican State central committee, says:

"We certainly have no disposition to keep the 'Patrons' out of politics, for we believe that what we want more of in this country is the purifying of the political elements of the nation, is the greater activity of the agricultural classes in controlling political machinery. But while we do not believe as we say now, as we have said heretofore, that we do not think they are justified, or are acting in any sense wisely in attempting to make a political party of their own class."

Foreign Endorsement of the Standard Tonic of America.

There seems to be no limit to the celebrity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every year the demand for it increases and the territorial area of its popularity extends. It has long since become a household word in the Republics of South and Central America, in Brazil and the West Indies and the British Colonies on this continent. More recently its merits have been appreciated at the antipodes, and it is now shipped in large quantities to Australia and Tasmania. The reason why it is making such extraordinary headway in remote regions as well as in America, are very simple and lie in a nutshell. It is a medicine suited to all peoples, all climates and all ordinary disorders and disabilities. It prevents and cures malarious diseases, relieves dyspepsia, bracing the nerves, improves the appetite, clears the brain, regulates the liver, arrests intermittent fever, strengthens the physique and invigorates the constitution.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERTLY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Rinkirk, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhoads, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

FRESH OPENING

OF LUPIN'S CELEBRATED

FABRICS for SUMMER WEAR

Including

Black Bombazines
Cashmeres,
Tamise Cloth,
Wool Delaines,
Black Hernanis,
(PURE SILK WARP).
Silk and Satin Stripe
Hernanis and
Grenadines.

The above Goods were purchased in New York at the recent closing out Auction Sale of Lupin's Spring and Summer Fabrics.

We are consequently able to offer them at 10 per cent. less than regular prices. Parties in want of such goods will find it to their advantage to call early and make their selection.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
McKEE'S
(Old Barker's Establishment),
A SPLENDID NEW LINE OF
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
STRIPED GRENADINES,
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LACE CURTAINS,
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ERENCH PERCALES,
FRENCH LAWNS,
TUSSORE STRIPES.
In Every Department an Entirely New Line of Goods,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Cresson Springs

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests

JUNE 18th.

Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the best water.

For further particulars address

G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.

BEDFORD Mineral Springs

This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the

10th day of June.

Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, leaving the latter in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at rail road office, and baggage checked through.

Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring:

Barrels.....$1 25
Half Barrels, 20 Gallons.....2 25
Half Barrel, 10 Gallons (in mulberry).....3 00
Kegs, 8 to 10 Gallons.....2 00

For further information address

A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

Will Open June 1st, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. Meyer and Mr. Bandel have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Messrs. Pollak & Gilbert, Hoffman House, N. Y. Address BRAGLIN, GARDN

James T. Brady & Co
Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,
BANKERS.
FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
GEO. S. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HALI

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
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OFFER
FOR SALE
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
Water Loan Bonds
At Par and Interest,
FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Negotiable Paper, &c.
Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

58 Fourth Avenue,
Bankers and Brokers,
OFFER
FOR SALE
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
Water Loan Bonds
At Par and Interest,
FREE FROM TAXATION.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.
FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 7, 1873.

The stock and bond indicator furnishes us with the following statement of the condition of the New York associated banks for the past week, which we give as reported, without vouching for its correctness:

Specie increased	$6,592,300
Legal tenders increased	975,700
Total	$7,478,500
Deposits increased	$6,330,300
Circulation decrease	13,000
Liabilities increased	$6,326,300
Loans decreased	$40,000

From the above it would appear that the banks have curtailed their loans in the face of an increase in deposits of over six millions of dollars and an increase in reserve of $6,000,925. If they are strengthened as reported we should be led to expect an increase in the loans.

—One of the leading movements in the market during the past week has been the advance by the Bank of England of her minimum rate of discount to 7 per cent. Doubtless this is done as a precautionary measure to prevent any further drain of specie to the Continent from her vaults, and to attract the precious metals from this side. It, however, indicates an uneasy feeling on the part of the managers of that institution, and an anticipation of trouble in the near future. Whether this is caused by the constant drain of specie kept up by the German government, or whether it is on account of commercial disturbances, there is no means of knowing until fuller returns are received.

Locally money remains unchanged, there being no great pressure for loans, the banks supplying all the demands of a legitimate nature.

—Eastern exchange continues very scarce, selling at 1-10 premium between the banks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Even.
1881	112¾	112¾
1862	117	117
1864	117	117
1865	118¼	118¼
1865, new	120	120
1867	119¾	119¾
1868	120¾	120¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
5-20s	113¾	113¾
Gold	118	118
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	118
United States 6s of 1881	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	117
United States 5-20s of 1864	117
United States 5-20s of 1865	118¼
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	120
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	120¾
Currency Sixties	113¾

—We have the report of another very interesting case, involving the liabilities of bankers for special deposits.

A gentleman deposited twelve thousand dollars of government bonds with his bank, receiving a receipt from the cashier, written in his pass book. Several times during two years he had them in his possession for examination, or for the purpose of collecting the coupons. On one of these occasions the President claims that they were not returned as usual. The plaintiff now declares that he never received them, and produces his receipt. The President of the bank answers that it was not customery to give such receipts, and that when he delivered the bonds he was not aware of its existence. The question now goes to a jury on the comparative credibility of the contending parties. We know of an exactly similar case in which a rascally depositor undertook to take advantage of a bank in this city, the officer having neglected to take up the memorandum of the "special" deposit; but the party in question finally declined to swear to his version of the facts.

All the banks of this city disclaim any responsibility for specie deposits, and there is no kind of excuse for persons forcing such deposits on their banks, when the Safe Deposit Company will take care of their valuables, under guaranty, for an annual rental of one-tenth of one per cent., or for a small sum can rent a safe for the purpose.

If persons will decline to pay this small sum for the safe keeping of their bonds, and force the disagreeable duty on too affable bank officers, they ought to sustain any losses which may arise.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Exchange broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

June 7, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	118	118	118	118	118	118
Canton						
Western Union Telegraph	84½	.....	85¼	84	84½	84½
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	36⅝	.....	36¼	37¼	37	36¾
Adams Express	.....	.....	95¾	.....	95	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	67¼	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	101¼	101¼	.....	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	23¾	23¾
Michigan Central	.....	100	.....	98	99	99
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	.....	93¾	.....	93¾	.....	.....
Chicago and Rock Island	.....	107	.....	107	.....	.....
Chicago and N. W. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	.....	109	109¼	109¼
Fort Wayne	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾	84¾
St. Paul pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo and Wabash	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	.....	68
Wabash pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	.....	.....	30¼	30¼	30¼
Union Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....	28¾	28¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	.....	2¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Joseph	.....	13½	.....	13½	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Central and L. S.	30¾	30¾	30¾	.....	.....	30¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Toledo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 9, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, June 2	13,091	.....	5,488
Tuesday, June 3	5,715	.....	3,936
Wednesday, June 4	5,753	.....	.....
Thursday, June 5	5,041	.....	5,916
Friday, June 6	6,935	.....	.....
Saturday, June 7	13,746	.....	7,611
Total for week	50,899	.....	23,231
Since January 1	734,374	21,332	291,963
To June 7, 1873	804,883	21,332	314,194
Same time 1872	445,518	25,025	297,449
Same time 1871	466,340	24,641	185,126
Same time 1870	421,316	73,196	185,391
Same time 1869	315,594	41,964	123,619
Same time 1868	566,901	54,158	170,516

BUSINESS.

The market, as usual for some time past, has undergone a variety of changes during the week. Prices just now are very uncertain. The receipts of crude continue large. From January to date over eight hundred thousand barrels have been received. The stock on hand is certainly large. Still dealers are not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. The asking rates here are 6¾@6¾c per gallon. Refined.—The demand has been restricted, and so were sales. Dealers were disposed to take hold sparing y—merely sufficient to meet their current wants. The exports East exhibit an increase over the week previous.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	25,417	50,899

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past nine years, from January 1st to

June 7, 1873, bbls	804,883
Same time 1872	445,518
Same time 1871	466,340
Same time 1870	421,416
Same time 1869	315,594
Same time 1868	566,901
Same time 1867	625,447
Same time 1866	625,757
Same time 1865	139,333

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,150	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	15,871	22,231
Total	18,021	22,231

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past five years by the various railroads, from January 1 to June 7, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	47,264	72,196	39,641	25,025	21,331
A. V. R. R.	135,626	185,391	185,126	297,449	313,194
Total	175,600	258,497	224,836	232,475	335,527

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was quiet, buyers, as usual on Saturday, were disposed to hold off; the result was we did not learn of any transactions. Parker's sold at $3 27½@2 32½ per bbl. For prices in other points of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation; buyers decided to postpone operations until the coming week. We quote nominally at 16@16¼c for standard brands.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very firm; prices are unchanged.
[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—The *Courier* says: The market is steady and not doing much. The scarcity of oil on the upper road still continues. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 57½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 56
1,000 bbls Oil City	2 55
1,000 bbls Oil City	2 54½
2,000 bbls Parker's	2 53
1,000 bbls Parker's	2 52½

The market closed steady all around.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Closing June 6.—Crude in bulk held firmly at 9c; refined in bulk, 19¾c. Refined held with more confidence, asking price 19¾@19¾c for refined; bids a trifle lower. Cases 25@25¾c. Naphtha, city, held at 11¾c. Philadelphia delivery quiet; resale at 19c; sale rumored New York delivery of 5,000 bbls, first half July, at 19¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Refined firm at 19¾@19¾c; crude 8¾c; sales 2½c; July 19¾c.

OIL CITY, June 7.—Market firm; $2 25 bid.

HOUSEVILLE, June 7.—Market firm at $2 32½@2 25.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—The market has ruled steady under large sales of crude; prices maintained today; 30 is asked for spot oil, and 8.5c for refined. Futures are somewhat in demand, but only at spot rates. There is no upward tendency and scarcity of marine freights retards the business in refined oil, which is barely steady at 19¾c bid, 19¾c asked for July, and 20c for Sept. Crude is inclined to a slightly upward tendency, but which may be restrained by 9c. Reports upon the financial advices from Europe are not entirely favorable and may cause a stringency in the export trade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Refined 19¾@19¾c; crude 8¾c in bulk; bbls 12½@13c. Charters nil.

PARKER'S, June 7.—Market very firm to-day, but quiet and not much doing. Fairview pipe $2 27½, 2 30. Union Mutual $2 27½@2 25.

FOXBURG, June 7.—Market quiet and steady at $2 20@2 25. No sellers.

OIL CITY, June 7.—Market firm at $2 45@2 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—Market very firm at $2 57½, with considerable activity.

TIDIOUTE, June 7.—Market quiet at $2 30.

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 6, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O Ref Co	Thos Bros, Phila	600
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	656
Wormser, M & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	190
N S Stewart	Waring, K & Co, Phila	190
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	905
Citizens O Ref Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	1,000
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
Total		3,293

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Tack & M	Citizens O W	761
Tack & Scott	Citizens O W	141
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	1,626
Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	93
Fisher Bros	Olcopolis O W	80
Hutchinson & Few	Jellerson O W	210
H McKelvy	Cosmos O W	349
Hutchinson & B	Liberty O W	479
S W Grimes	Liberty O W	79
J Bushnell	Liberty O W	81
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	79
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	847
J McKelvy	Buckeye O W	249
J Shensley	Iron City O W	224
Total		5,798

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens O W	1,067	Vesta O W	2,013
Oleopolis O W	80	Brilliant O W	376
Cosmos O W	389	Liberty O W	609
Sunbeam O W	79	Crystal O W	847
Hutchinson O W	389	Iron City O W	224
Total			5,783

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 7, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been fair of through and light of way stock. There was nothing done in the yards to-day, the market being either sold or shipped out. The quality of the stock on sale this week was only fair, but few prime and extra cattle offering. The low grades of cattle are in the best demand, and command prices relatively than good stock. The market toward the close ended active and firm, with the feeling considerably better than at the offering. The attendance of buyers was good, and everything held at reasonable figures changed hands. Following are the prices:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 10 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 35 to $5 75; choice oxen, $4 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue fair. The demand is lighter than the supply, and the consequence is trade drags slow at bad prices. The weather is warm and unsuitable for business and helps to make the bad markets. There is a good many contracted hogs coming at the present time, and the question is expressed among dealers that those persons handling hogs are losing money. Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime do $4 75@4 90; Yorkers $4 50@4 65.

Sheep.

The run of sheep is light and of a fair quality. The market is steady and was better at the close than at the opening on Tuesday. Everything sold and shipped, and the market winds up firm and steady.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, $5 65; do 95 lbs, $5 25@5 50; do 90 lbs, $5 25; prime 85 lbs, $5 00.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

June 7.—The market for iron is devoid of interest. The demand for refined bar continues to be moderate, and prices are well sustained. The demand for pig iron is fair, but cannot be called active. Prices do not vary much, but no large lots could be moved without some concession, and it is doubtful if buyers would increase their purchases much at any price which dealers would be likely to make.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $24 00@26 00 per ton, including No 2 extra at $25@25, and No 1 at $26@26. We quote Eglinton at $22@25. Ontario at $23@25. Chaparon at $25@26.

American and English bar are selling fairly at $100@115 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $125@150 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 17c for English, and 18@20c for American. Refined iron, with fancy brands of English selling at 15@16c gold. Anchors are selling at 5½c for Chain cables, and 6½@7c for small; coil chains 7¾@8c, from 8-16 to 1¾ inches. Boiler plate remains steady. We quote at 7¼@8c for flange; 5¾@6c for C No 1, and 5¾@5¾c for common and tank. Russia sheet is steady at 18c. Sheet iron is dull and unchanged. Nails: English and American do is very firm and selling at 6¾@8½c per lb, current discounts; wrought nails remain dull and quiet at unchanged prices. We quote No 20 at 12c; Nos 21 to 24, 14@25 and 26, 14½@c; 27, 15c; 28, 16c; 29, 17c; 30, 18c; 31, 19c; 32, 20c; 33, 21c; 34, 22c; 10d to 60d, and other sizes at a range of $5 75 @ 6 00 to 10 25. Horse nails, 20c for No 1.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

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Coltness					$40 00
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Quarter					36 00
Govan					36 00
Shotts					36 00
Dundyvan					36 00
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Monkland	36 00
Quarter	36 00
Govan	36 00
Shotts	36 00
Dundyvan	36 00
Glengarnock	36 00
Eglinton	36 00
Ayrsome	36 00
Portland	36 00
Kelso	36 00

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Scotia	June 11	Liverpool.
Olympia	June 11	Liverpool.
Manhattan	June 11	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 11	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	June 12	Liverpool.
Westphalia	June 12	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	June 14	Liverpool.
Vine De Havre	June 14	France.
Egypt	June 14	Liverpool.
Oceanic	June 14	Liverpool.
Australia	June 14	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	June 14	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 18	Liverpool.
Glasmorgan	June 18	Bristol.
Columbia	June 18	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	June 18	Liverpool.
Lady Lizzie	June 18	Bristol.
City of Bristol	June 19	Liverpool.
Cimbria	June 19	Hamburg.
Batavia	June 21	Liverpool.
Canada	June 21	Liverpool.
Victoria	June 21	Liverpool.
Russia	June 25	Liverpool.
Assyria	June 25	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 25	Liverpool.
Virginia	June 25	Glasgow.
Thuringia	June 28	Hamburg.
Vandalia	June 28	Hamburg.
Calabria	June 28	Liverpool.
Pereire	June 28	France.
Adriatic	June 28	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 28	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 8, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 8, 1873.

River five feet and stationary. Arrived—Mollie Regan, from Pittsburgh, three P. M. Pleasant M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennet	Carmack	Geneva.
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Mollie Regon	Williamson	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Mollie Regon	Williamson	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Three and a half feet and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva mail packets | S A. M. and 5 P. M.
Wheeling | Mollie Regon | Williamson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet six inches and falling slowly. The weather was warm; business continues dull.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, has laid up at Zanesville.

THE steamer Keystone left Memphis on Thursday for Little Rock with 600 tons of freight.

THE steamer Mollie Ragon, Captain Williamson, that leaves to-day, will take Cincinnati freight, and reship the same on the Andes at Wheeling.

THE towboat Fearless and barges, in charge of Capt. Bickerstaff, is loading for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi and will leave on the first water.

IT is said that the insurance of the Mary Forsyth, amounting to $12,000, was renewed at New Orleans for the trip to Pensacola and back. She was valued at $15,000.

THE Henry C. Yeager left last evening with a 1,350 ton cargo; has 900 tons between here and Cairo, and 450 tons at Cairo engaged, which is about all she can carry.

THE fine passenger steamer Andes leaves Bellaire on Tuesday, on the arrival of the 1:25 P. M. train from Pittsburgh. The Andes is a sumber one boat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE mail packets in the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats have superior accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further particulars call on Captain A. S. Carlile, who knows all about it.

THE fine steamer Mollie Ragon, Capt. Williamson, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. The boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first officer is Mr. Yolgling.

CINCINNATI—The *Gazette* says: A Mr. Frey and family came up from Louisville on the United States yesterday, having made an excursion from Old City, Ind., on a raft. The party express themselves highly delighted with the novel trip. They left for home by rail last night.

ST. LOUIS—The *Republican*, of Thursday, says: The Wild Duck did not get away from the ore pile till late this evening with her 600 tons of ore. The J. H. Rigby left the pile yesterday with one barge of 600 tons of ore and picks up a lot of empty coal flats at Valley, with which she proceeds up the river. Her commander, Capt. Gus. Sneford, says her last trip up from Cairo was the quickest ever known for towing two barges of coal in tow, and making the run in forty hours. He also intends to make a quick run to Cairo.

HISTORY OF THE STEAMER MARY FORSYTH.—The Forsyth was built at Pittsburgh, December, 1862, at a cost of $25,000. Her length was 200 feet, her length was 254 feet, breadth 40 feet, floor 34 feet, depth 7 feet; she had four boilers, and her cylinders were 24 feet stroke, 25 inches diameter. Although the first owners were Dan Able, H. Carter, Theo. Lawrence, E. F. Dix and Robert Forsyth. After changing ownership several times, Hambleton bought her from Lake & Coon and Henry Symmes. He owned she being at that time (July, 1872) very frail. Hambleton gave her extensive repairs, and the underlines generally, at a cost of $15,000 last October. She being at that time (July, 1872) very frail. Hambleton gave her extensive repairs, and the underlines generally, at a cost of $15,000 last October.

THE Nashville *Union and American*, of Thursday, says:

At Mt. Vernon furnace, on the upstrip of the steamer Lawrence, Mr. Pendleton, the second clerk, met with a most unfortunate accident. A coal boat was about to leave her moorings, he was standing on the stage plank, which was drawn in rather suddenly, precipitating him in the water and instantly losing of the boat, and from which fall he broke his leg near the thigh. Upon the arrival of the boat at this port he was removed to St. Vincent Hospital. He is upward of fifty years of age, and his condition is precarious.

CAIRO, ILL., June 7.—A letter has been received here dated Biloxi, Miss., June 4, from the clerk of the steamer Mary Forsyth, and which, in part, states that they encountered a severe storm, and finding they could not save the boat ran her on shore on Chandeleer Island. The heavy sea tore the cabin off, and the crew clung to the log chains for nearly eight hours before they could get to the yawl boats. Seven men reached the main land the next day in a small canoe, and were preparing to send for the balance of the crew. All suffered greatly from exposure, but none were lost.

A CAIRO correspondent is responsible for the following: One of our Cairo house-movers is accomplishing a feat in his line of business which should be recorded. He is, or rather has mo

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Government Troops in Revolt.

A Federal Republic Declared.

Critical Situation in Spain—Revolt of Troops —Federal Democratic Republic to be Declared.

MADRID, June 7.—A telegram was received to-day by the Minister of War from General Velarde, resigning command of the troops in Barcelona. News dispatches from the city of Barcelona explain this action by the announcement that Velarde's column had mutinied at Ignatava, thirty-three miles northwest of Barcelona, and that Velarde and the others of his staff had been forced to save themselves by flight from the fury of the revolted troops. General Castrisal was marching on Ignatava at the head of a strong force, with which he hoped to restore order among the revolted troops.

On the 6th, Carbineers of the garrison at Grenada came in conflict with the town's people and fired upon them. The dispatch announcing the affair gives no further particulars than that several citizens were killed and wounded.

To-day a riot occurred among the soldiers in the barracks at Vicavaro, four miles from this city. Four were killed and a number seriously wounded.

The Cortes to-day elected Senor Orenz *President*. He received 177 votes. The other officers of the Cortes were re-elected. President Orenz announced to the Cortes his determination to return to them the powers with which the Assembly had invested him as President of the Provisional Government of Spain. He *grave* responsibility of the tenure of the office heretofore, citing had become more difficult than heretofore, citing the recent defections of the command and disastrous troubles between the citizens and soldiers of Gren ada. He moved a project for the proclamation of the Federal Democratic Republic. This motion of the Federal Democratic Republic. This motion was unanimously, after consideration and awards only the final approval of the Cortes. A vote was then taken on the nomination of Senor Pi Y. Margal as Minister of the Interior, to form a new Cabinet. The result was one hundred and forty votes in the affirmative to fifty in the negative. Pending the announcement of the new Ministry the Cortes adjourned to nine o'clock this evening.

MADRID, March 8.—The Constituent Cortes reassembled this morning and passed the resolution definitely proclaiming the Federal Republic by a vote of two hundred ares against two nays. The motion to make the day a holiday was also rejoiced. Senor Ozaga will be recalled from the Embassy at Paris, and Senor Moret from that at London. The proceedings in the Cortes last night were not final, but indicate the new Ministry will be announced to-day, probably as follows: President of Council, without portfolio, Senor Pi Y. Margall; Minister of Interior, Senor Salmeron; Minister of State, Senor Waizoahaxu; Minister of Justice, Senor J. Predical; Minister of War, Senor Estevez; Minister of Colonies, Seno. Sorni; Minister of Finances, Seno: Tuian; and Minister of Marine, Senor Ordrio.

During the session of the Cortes to-day the extreme radicals assembled in large numbers in front of the palace and demanded that the red flag be hoisted.

The trouble in Grenada is ended. After five hours' obstinate fighting the carbineers laid down their arms and surrendered to the citizens. The *Imparcial*, in its report of the affair, says the soldiers frequently cheered for Don Alphonse during the fight.

Amicable Relations Between the German and French Governments.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Count Von Arnim, Ambassador of the German empire, to day presented anew his credentials to the French government, and was formally received by President Thiers and Minister Chauney has accepted the Civil Governorship of Algeria, to assist the present Governor of Military Governship be conferred, as tending to a more thorough conservation of French interests in Algeria.

The Prince of Wales in Paris.

PARIS, June 8.—There was unusual attendance at the races to-day. Among the distinguished persons present were President MacMahon; Duke de Broglie, M. Buffet and several prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps. The grand prize of Paris was won by Boirad, Fiageolet second, and Doncaster, third in the English Derby. Boirad won easily, beating Fageolet by a length.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 7, P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s, '67, new, 90¾; 5-20s, '68, new, 90¾; Erie, 48. Sugar on spot, 29s@29s 6d. Linseed oil, 33s 8d@33s 10d.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9½d; sales 8,000 bales; American, 4,500 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. July and August delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8 11-16@8¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 7s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 57s. Spirits of petroleum, 10d.

CRIMES.

An Officer in Attempting to Arrest a Prisoner Accidentally Kills Him.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 8.—At Ft. Dodge, Ia., last night in an attempt to arrest Chas. Haines, a saloonkeeper, for selling whisky contrary to city ordinance a riot ensued, in which a scuffle took place between Haines and Marshal Brooks. Haines drew a revolver, which Brooks, trying to wrench from his grasp was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Brooks' heart, and causing instant death. There is great excitement over the fatal affair, and fears that last night vengeance would be wreaked upon the officers and their abettors before morning, but today the public mind is quieted and the law will be permitted th take its own course.

Expulsion of Priests from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—Foster the new American Minister arrived on the 27th ultimo. The foreign priests, who recently had been in custody, have been expelled from the country, the government styling them "pernicious foreigners." The American Minister interfered in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but Tejada refused to allow them to remain. The arrest of these priests is considered a clear indication of the intention of the President to protect the Church party, although he had hitherto been considered wavering in the favor of the priests. The journals are warmly discussing the matter of the expulsion. Three sack foreign priests were allowed to remain, on account of their giving bail to leave the country immediately upon their recovery. They received the most considerate house. Nearly all of them are very old.

Advices from Guatemala state that the President has issued a decree permitting religious liberty. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

Mexican Feeling on the McKenzie Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, *via* Matamoras.—The *Voz Publica*, government organ, in an editorial headed "Invasion," severely criticises General McKenzie's expedition into Mexico in pursuit of the Kickapoo Indians, denouncing the act as an aggression committed upon a nation that is too weak to resist, and intended to serve as a pretext to seize additional territory. The government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for this violation of her sovereignty, and continues by saying that if it is not complied with, it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846. It is supposed this article reflects the sentiments of the government received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is not the product of the feelings of the people of the frontier of the Mexican States.

Verdict Against a Life Insurance Company—Farmers' League.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, June 7, 1873.

In the case of MRS. Caldwell against the Union Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, the jury rendered a verdict against the company for the full amount of insurance. Mr. Caldwell insured his life in this company, and when he died went to deliver the policy, late Saturday evening. Mr. Caldwell told him to come Monday morning, as he had no money out of bank. On Sunday he was killed by an accident.

A large number of farmers held a meeting here to-day, for the purpose of forming a Farmers' League. John McKean was elected President.

Dead Man Found Floating.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, O., June 7, 1873.

A dead man was found floating in the river three-quarters of a mile above this place, at eleven o'clock to-day. The Coroner's jury decided that he came to his death by being drowned. The appearances indicated that he had been in the river for two or three months, and his age could not be determined. He was about five feet two inches in height, had on blue striped pants, black vest, white shirt, gray flannel undershirt, and one Congress gaiter. On his person was found twenty dollars and eighty cents.

American Commissioners at Vienna.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Letters from Vienna report the following United States Commissioners as having been assigned to arrange and supervise the exhibition in the American department. They saw or the exhibitors from this country being present: On mining and metallurgy, Howard Painter; agriculture, S. A. Warder; food, E. N. Hersford; iron and steel, G. Mendenhall; paper, N. Bicock; machinery, G. A. Stanberry; philosophical instruments, R. R. Hines; musical instruments, T. M. Lowe; education, J. D. Philbrick.

Races at Cambridge City, Indiana—Man Fatally Stabbed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., June 8, 1873.

Fast stock is arriving daily. There are at present about one hundred and seventy-four horses here. The track is in splendid condition and weather fine. The town is filling rapidly with strangers.

About midnight last night Hugh Farley was attacked at his residence and stabbed five or six times, the physicians say fatally. A woman and an old grudge was the cause.

Rev. Edward Southgate, hoding deacon's orders and assistant in practical work of St. Luke's Episcopal church, Baltimore, has entered St. Mary's Seminary, a Catholic institution. Southgate is a son of Rev. Horatio Southgate, formerly Missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

AN ECCENTRIC character, of Jefferson county, Ind., died the other day, through his cash according to his own notion. His name was Joseph Schmidt. He never would trust his money or government bonds with any banker or private individual. He was possessed of a considerable estate, and had his money put away in all kinds of out-of-the-way places. Several thousand dollars in governmental bonds were found in an old plaster box; $500 in new greenbacks were found under the coal box, and other smaller amounts under the carpets and in different parts of the house.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—River nine feet six inches and falling. Only packets arrived and departed. Weather clear and pleasant.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 8.—Clear and hot; mercury 91 to 94. River has fallen two inches. Departed—Up—James D. Parker, Hattie Hegier, Camella, Arkansas Belle, Phil Sheridan, and Simpson Horner. Down—Morning Star, Lucy Bertram, and Bowling Green. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 8.—Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg; Hawkeye, St. Louis; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Bostona, Nemarck, St. Louis; Henry Ames, New Orleans; J. F. Joy, Louisville; Three States, Jeffersonville; La Belle, St. Louis; Robert E. Lee, New Orleans; Julia, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville; Grafton, St. Louis. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Quickesen, Evansville; Helena, St. Louis; Probasco, Memphis; Bismarck, New Orleans; J. F. Joy, St. Louis; Robert E. Lee, Louisville. The river has fallen 7 inches. Clear and warm.

St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Belle of Shreveport, Red River; Mary Dawson, Pittsburgh; Northwestern, St. Paul. Departed—Belle of La Crosse, St. Paul; Sam Brown, Ohio. River falling slowly. Cloudy, warm.

A mill has been commenced in the United States Court against the steamer Sam Brown to recover the value of a large and cargo, consisting of iron ore, which was sunk in the Mississippi a few weeks ago, through neglect. It is alleged, of the officers of the boat.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—Clear; mercury 90. River falling steadily. Departed, last evening—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; to-day—Colorado, St. Louis; Fleming, St. Francis river.

STATE NEWS.

Forest county has the small-pox, potato bugs and rattle-snakes, all at once.

Burglars took sixty watches from C. W. Freeman's jewelry store in Scranton, on the night of the 5th. If the police had been more watchful, the thieves would have got much less.

Johnstown's latest sensation is an elopement, the parties therein being William Huff, who leaves behind a wife and two children, and a young woman named Angeline Haines. They took Mr. Greeley's advice, and went West.

The Southwestern counties of the State made the following exhibit three years ago in the production of wool: Washington county, 1,564,720 pounds; Greene, 444,489 pounds; Fayette, 287,702 pounds.

The Waynesburg *Independent* says: Our farmer friends seem to be anticipating low prices and hard sale for their new clip of wool—at least we have heard many so express themselves. The market reports have of late been very encouraging, it is true, but some persons who profess to be posted in such matters predict a change soon for the better. We hope this prediction may be verified and that wool may soon go off at prices that will make greenbacks once more plenty throughout the county.

A little son of William H. Holmes, of Brownsville, was burned to death on the 3d inst. while playing with a number of companions, each having an old "wide-awake" hat stuffed with carbon oil. By some means the inflammable fluid was spilled over the little fellow's clothes and ignited, turning him so badly that he died within four hours.

Considering the size of that city, Lancaster has enjoyed remarkable immunity from fires during the past three months. The whole number during that time was but eight, the loss entailed thereby amounting to only $2,650. What place of similar population in the country can make as favorable a showing in this respect.

The first cherries of the season have made their appearance in Lancaster.

The Reading *Eagle* says: Several huge pieces of "salamander" are lying near Nversink furnace, below the cotton factory. Salamander is a composition growing out of a "chill" in a furnace; and to remove the pieces a skilled workman has to charge $75 per cent., and continue at that until we realize a number in his contract adequate for our requirements. During the year 1872 there were upwards of 200 village sixteen houses of all kinds. Our inhabitants have increased, and population is now about eight hundred. A free school has been established and the average attendance is about sixty."

A NUMBER of wealthy Roumanian Israelites have recently visited New York with a view of making preparations for establishing a Jewish colony in that State. The locality they are said to have selected for this purpose lies south of Lincoln, the capital of the State, in a fertile region, well timbered and watered. The New York Israelites have formed an association to assist their coreligionists when they land on our shores, and to see that they are not imposed upon. The present intention is, that the Roumanians shall go to work on farms of gentlemen in convenient parties, until the whole of them, say 50,000 souls—have emigrated. With Jews from Roumania and Mennonites from Southeastern Russia and West Prussia, the Israelites promises to increase within the next few years at an unprecedented rate.

To comprehend a man's life, it is necessary to know not merely what he does, but also what he purposely leaves undone. There is a limit to the work that can be got out of a human body or a human brain, and he is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted; and he is still wiser who, from among the things that he can do well chooses and resolutely follows the best.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

	Cents.
J. S. Brown, Cambridge, Ohio	3
August Kamer, New York, N. Y.	3
John Ingerson, San Francisco, Cal.	3
Mrs. F. W. Lange & Co.	3

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

A Wild Rumor.

Saturday a rumor prevailed in the vicinity of McKeesport, that a prisoner confined in the Washington county jail, had confessed to having either witnessed the murder of Lizzie Mess, or to have had knowledge as to the guilty parties were. The rumor is doubtless without foundation, and if there is a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the murderers, this and all similar rumors will be inquired into.

First Holy Communion.

Yesterday morning the ceremony of the First Holy Communion was administered at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Bishop Domitec, to one hundred and forty little boys and girls attached to St. Paul's Schools. Similar ceremonies took place at Trinity Church on Point street, where seventy-five of the children of the schools in that neighborhood were received into the church. The ceremony is one of the most impressive character.

The Extension of Union Street

We are glad to see that the Street Committee have decided to present to Councils an ordinance providing for the extension of Union street to Liberty street, thus putting in better shape the three connected square houses, which are attached to Sts. Paul's Schools. Similar ceremonies took place at Trinity Church on Point street, where seventy-five of the children of the schools in that neighborhood were received into the church. The ceremony is one of the most impressive character.

The First Successful Cotton Mill in South Carolina.

South Carolina is rejoicing over her first successful cotton factory. The mill was started early in 1872, and during the latter eight months of the year earned over 13 per cent. on the capital invested. "For the second quarter of 1873," says the Superintendent, "I have made a careful estimate, and state without doubt that we shall pay the interest on money borrowed and make for the three months more than 6 per cent. on our capital. We have labored under disadvantages for the want of a working cash capital. Hence, I do not recommend a large dividend; but if no unforeseen misfortune overtakes us I think we can commence with a dividend of not less than 25 per cent., and continue at that until we realize a number in our capital adequate for our requirements. During the year 1872 we have established a fine village sixteen houses of all kinds. Our inhabitants have increased, and population is now about eight hundred. A free school has been established and the average attendance is about sixty."

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Tony Pastor is here and the Opera House opens again to-night with extraordinary bids for an immense audience. Tony himself would attract all who have ever seen him, and of him, too, there is the superb artists whom he brings to support him, he ought to be wholly irresistible. It would be safest for all who would get desirable seats to secure them early to-day.

We subjoin an opinion on the merits of this troupe taken from the Cleveland *Herald* of Saturday last:

"Another large audience was present last evening, the entertainment offered by Tony Pastor and his troupe proving superior to all other attractions. It could scarcely be otherwise with such names as Miss Elia Wesner, Miss Jennie Engel, the Freeman Sisters, on the tight rope, the peaceful Mr. Compton, and Mr. Gus Williams, who is one of the best of all the "Dutch Comedians," so called, of the day. J. W. McAndrews, the most accomplished representative of the Southern darkey on the boards; Delahanty and Hengler, the double somersaulting pedestrians; the dancing Banjo player, and Tony Pastor to control and direct."

Russia Iron Again.

We cut the following from the Oil City *Derrick*, as bearing on the present controversy concerning our manufacture of Russia Iron:

"A telegraph dispatch from Pittsburgh announced some days since that the secret for manufacture of Russia sheet iron has been discovered.—*Ex.*

"In regard to the above paragraph we may state that a Pennsylvania manufacturer who has friends residing in Oil City, consulted them some time since of trying to introduce the manufacture of Russia iron into this country. With this view he paid a visit to Russia, having first received an appointment of some sort from Governor Geary, which afforded him an introduction to the Czar. He was treated with great kindness by the Muscovite authorities, invited to inspect all sorts of public institutions, and finally contrived to gain admittance to the immense works in which the sheet iron was manufactured. His keen eye soon detected all the peculiar processes of the manufacture, which the workmen are solemnly sworn to conceal under any circumstances whatsoever. A few visits to the establishment familiarized him with the entire method, and in due time he returned to his home to turn his discovery to profitable account. By way of experiment a small manufactory was established at Pittsburgh, and the first effort proved successful in an unexpected degree. A specimen of the iron was shown us recently, and the most casual examination would fail to reveal any essential difference between it and the Russia article. Extensive works are to be established without delay, and ere long another important addition will be made to the vast manufacturing interests of this great Commonwealth. But when the Czar reads this issue of the *Derrick*, won't he be mad how he was fooled by a Pennsylvania Yankee!"

For the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Sacrilegious Horse.

A day or two since, the COMMERCIAL announced as an undisputed fact, that "the horse is a noble animal." I think I have encountered this sentiment somewhere before. If I mistake not, in those identical words served as a standing head-line on some of the best compositions ever written in our district school. I wrote those compositions myself, and I am, therefore, responsible, in part, at least, for the propagation of an erroneous dogma (if such can be applicable to the horse question), I purpose to make speedy amends.

The horse is not a noble animal; that is, all horses are not noble animals. If ever there entered into the breast of any animal to compass the meanest act than I am about to relate of your noble horse, that animal must have been a hog; for no other animal ever before walked into a church and broke up the furniture out of other people's meeting for the sake of doing mischief. But I have outrun my story. On Saturday afternoon, June 7th, the door of St. John's Catholic church, in Allegheny ward, South side, was left open for the purpose of airing the building for the approaching Sunday services. The said church comes a noble horse, turned loose by the honest draymen into our town lots, and entering the church walks that horse, with an elongated countenance and solemn mien, as though vespers were necessary to his soul's welfare. Then the usual chopped straw and pea pods. Up the middle aisle walks this noble horse, to the symbol of nobility and, selecting a desirable location in one of the front pews, down sits he. This experiment finished, the disconsolate sexton, for the cushioned seat gave way under such an unusual pressure and we broken into diminutive bits, the horse took the bits into his mouth, so to say, and jumped over into the adjoining pews with an unbridled license never before heard of, I ween, in a church. At length he got stalled—where no horse was ever installed before—and there he was when the janitor came to close the house. How the neighbors came to, took down three or four of the best pews and led this noble animal back to his more stable quarters, is no part of my story. Let this much suffice for the explanation of explanation arising from my school-boy nonsense about the horse.

JAY.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting—Reports for the Past Month.

The Board of Health held a regular semi-monthly meeting on Saturday, Messrs. McCandless, Arthurs, House, Gumore and President Gross being present.

Mr. Gray, the health officer, reported for the month of May as follows:

Nuisances abated	683
Permits granted	219
Amount received from permits	$109 50
Fine of Adam Haley	10 00
Fine of J. S. Thomas, M. D	10 00
Fine of Robert Young	5 00—125 50
Expended	14 65
	$114 85

Number of cases of small-pox reported..... 8
Number of cases sent to Hospital..... 8
Number of deaths from small-pox..... 4
Number of deaths during May..... 353

The report was received and filed.

The bill of Mercy Hospital for care of small-pox patients during May, amounting to $71, was approved and warrant ordered; also bill of M. Swartzweider, Esq., for $100 for professional services.

The application of Carmack Logue to be relieved of the fine of $30 for neglecting to remove a nuisance was laid over.

Adjourned.

SCHOOL GRADES AND STUDIES.

Further on this Important Question—A Principal Gives His Views.

We give below the views of one of the most prominent principals of the city on the interesting and important subject of school grades and studies, and bespeak for it a careful perusal. The writer has had years of experience in our common schools, and his opinions are well worthy of consideration. We regret that by an oversight the conclusion of his article did not come to hand. He says:

In comparing the views of the Central Board Committee relating to ward school studies, with the opinion of the Principals' Congress on the same subject, as they appear in your last issue, I find that in some respects they agree and in others they differ. Both are in favor of the ward school course being more complete, but with respect to what constitutes completeness they differ. The committee are in favor of more branches; the principals of more of the branches taught, or, in other words, more thoroughness in the branches taught. Or, to put the case differently, the committee favor a smattering of many things, the principals a thorough comprehension of the most important things. I heartily concur with the principals in their view of the matter. It is the frequent remark of intelligent foreigners who have some particular attention to our educational affairs, that the great curse of American schools is superficiality. There are many things which to the thoughtful observer are painfully suggestive on this point, such as the huge quantity of books which quite young pupils seem carrying to and from school; the long list of studies assigned to primary and grammar grades, and the time for pupils to apply their knowledge to practical affairs; their ignorance on all matters not found in their text books and their want of an easy comprehension of the language of the text book itself. It is the special desire of the Principals' Congress that reproaches of this kind shall not apply to the schools of Pittsburgh, and to that end they have devoted much time and attention during the past year to the consideration of school grades and studies, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, an arrangement whereby each study shall be taught and well taught in the school or department of the school to which it properly belongs. Another opinion is a very important that branches which properly belong to the high school should be completed in the ward schools, and branches which belong to the high school, and not to the ward schools, should be commenced as well as completed in the high school. The result of their deliberations has been submitted to the Central Board of Education, and by Superintendent Lee, the Principal of the High School, and a large majority of the principals of the ward schools concur. Now, if these persons are qualified for the position they hold, they are certainly better judges of these matters than those engaged in other occupations, and the fact that a gentleman is commissioned to do them ought at least to be tried without material alteration.

The framing of the gentleman, who in your last number speaks for the Committee, when carefully examined does not seem to have much force. Only "four per cent. of the ward school pupils go to the high school," therefore ninety-six per cent. finish their education in the ward school; and how very important it is that these complete the practical branches of the common school, and how foolish to commence high school branches which they never complete, especially when the latter are not the primary part (the only part they obtain a knowledge of) is of no practical utility as in the case of algebra. And by inquiring that algebra is excluded from the ward school studies in all the cities in the country having a high school, as Boston, Detroit, and the Superintendent there states that arrangements are made to confine it (the study of algebra) to the High School. If it be true that the expense of sending pupils to the high school is oppressive to some of the more distant wards, the Directors of those wards can make provision for the same by the more extensive study in their own schools, if they think proper to do so. There is no such oppressive feature to the High Sch ol, but we trust nothing will be done to prevent other wards from sending their pupils to the High School as soon as they are properly prepared. The intimation that the ward school teachers ought to be qualified to teach the higher branches of education has not much to support it. The professors of the High School, who are employed to teach these branches as specialties, get for salary nearly three times as much as the teachers of the ward grammar schools, and the committee think that it is necessary to secure the best and efficient ability for the purpose, as is proved by their late action in raising salaries.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Man Knocked Down and Robbed—Young Ruffians Arrested.

On Saturday evening about nine o'clock a man named Patrick Kerr, a resident of Leechburg, was decoyed to a lonely spot on Duquesne way, near Garrison alley, and there knocked down and robbed of some thirty-five dollars. Kerr was not much injured, and made his way to the Mayor's office with some persons who had seen him in bad company. It turned out that he had been with the Oyler gang of young ruffians, and they were the parties suspected of having committed the offence. The victim admitted that he was pretty much under the influence of liquor, and had inquired at the Union Depot for Hand's street, Some friends(?) volunteered to show him the way, and the result was that they came out of the transaction sets succeeded in arresting William Oyler, Edward Jones, Joseph Greer, John Gorge and Patrick Lally, and they are now in the lock-up awaiting the action of the Mayor. Information will be made against them to-day, and if the evidence can be produced, it is expected that the Mayor will put the parties out of harm's way.

THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Joint Committee—Proposals for a Site Opened—A Plentiful Supply.

On Saturday afternoon the Joint Committee of Councils and the Board of Health held a meeting for the purpose of opening the proposals for a site for a City Hospital. There were eleven proposals, three of them outside of the city, and the others from various parts of the municipality. They ranged in amount of territory from two lots to hundreds of acres, and in cash value from $9,000 to $100,000.

The committee examined the property, and there was a short discussion, which resulted in the expression of opinions as to the more eligible sites offered. Finally it was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee of seven, who were instructed to examine the few that were the most favorable, and within limits as to price.

It would not be proper to give the locations of the various sites offered.

Dudley and Wales.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we gave particulars of the arrival here of Robert S. Dudley, charged with receiving drafts and bonds stolen from the mails. He remained at the Union Depot hotel until half-past eight o'clock, when he was passed to the jail in a carriage to the Marshal's office, at the Custom House, and placed in charge of Deputy Marshal Black. Shortly after nine, his counsel, Thos M. Marshall, Esq., arrived and had an interview with him. Dudley refuses to make any statement to the reporters, until there are further developments. He looked on the subject of "interviews," said he had been a newspaper reporter himself, and mentioned several gentlemen connected with the press here whom he knew. He was then taken before Judge McCandless, and on motion of the District Attorney, the case was continued for a day for further order of the Court.

Detective Wales arrived in the city yesterday with W. R. Wales, the accomplice of Dudley, who had been arrested in Philadelphia. He was greatly taken aback when the officer had him on the train, but after a little parleying became quiet and resigned. He talked freely all the way to Pittsburgh, and among the very many subjects discussed never once alluded to the offense for which he was arrested. The latter, he says he was in debt when he left Pittsburgh, having resided here for some time. He was born in Ireland, and among his first acts was an arrangement with Warden smith for plenty of good "grub," as he had abundant means to pay his way.

High School Teachers.

At a meeting of the High School Committee, held on Saturday, it was decided to recommend to the Central Board the election of the following teachers for the ensuing year:

Benj. C. Jillson, Principal and Professor of Natural Science.

C. G. Wood, Professor of Pure Mathematics.

H. W. Bancroft, Professor of Applied Mathematics.

Henry O. Gibbon, Professor of Latin and Greek.

Leonard H. Darling, Professor of Chemistry.

Chas. E. Wood, Professor of French.

Chas. C. Cochran, Professor of Commercial Science.

E. Everhart, Assistant Professor of Commercial Science.

Wm. Mason Evans, Professor of Elocution.

Some of trying to introduce the manufacture of Russia iron into this country. With this view he paid a visit to Russia, having first received an appointment of some sort from Governor Geary, which afforded him an introduction to the Czar. He was treated with great kindness by the Muscovite authorities, invited to inspect all sorts of public institutions, and finally contrived to gain admittance to the immense works in which the sheet iron was manufactured. His keen eye soon detected all the peculiar processes of the manufacture, which the workmen are solemnly sworn to conceal under any circumstances whatsoever. A few visits to the establishment familiarized him with the entire method, and in due time he returned to his home to turn his discovery to profitable account. By way of experiment a small manufactory was established at Pittsburgh, and the first effort proved successful in an unexpected degree. A specimen of the iron was shown us recently, and the most casual examination would fail to reveal any essential difference between it and the Russia article. Extensive works are to be established without delay, and ere long another important addition will be made to the vast manufacturing interests of this great Commonwealth. But when the Czar reads this issue of the *Derrick*, won't he be mad how he was fooled by a Pennsylvania Yankee!"

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The Sacrilegious Horse.

A day or two since, the COMMERCIAL announced as an undisputed fact, that "the horse is a noble animal." I think I have encountered this sentiment somewhere before. If I mistake not, in those identical words served as a standing head-line on some of the best compositions ever written in our district school. I wrote those compositions myself, and I am, therefore, responsible, in part, at least, for the propagation of an erroneous dogma (if such can be applicable to the horse question), I purpose to make speedy amends.

The horse is not a noble animal; that is, all horses are not noble animals. If ever there entered into the breast of any animal to compass the meanest act than I am about to relate of your noble horse, that animal must have been a hog; for no other animal ever before walked into a church and broke up the furniture out of other people's meeting for the sake of doing mischief. But I have outrun my story. On Saturday afternoon, June 7th, the door of St. John's Catholic church, in Allegheny ward, South side, was left open for the purpose of airing the building for the approaching Sunday services. The said church comes a noble horse, turned loose by the honest draymen into our town lots, and entering the church walks that horse, with an elongated countenance and solemn mien, as though vespers were necessary to his soul's welfare. Then the usual chopped straw and pea pods. Up the middle aisle walks this noble horse, to the symbol of nobility and, selecting a desirable location in one of the front pews, down sits he. This experiment finished, the disconsolate sexton, for the cushioned seat gave way under such an unusual pressure and we broken into diminutive bits, the horse took the bits into his mouth, so to say, and jumped over into the adjoining pews with an unbridled license never before heard of, I ween, in a church. At length he got stalled—where no horse was ever installed before—and there he was when the janitor came to close the house. How the neighbors came to, took down three or four of the best pews and led this noble animal back to his more stable quarters, is no part of my story. Let this much suffice for the explanation of explanation arising from my school-boy nonsense about the horse.

JAY.

Watchmen at Cemeteries.

By an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, approved April 9, 1870, the directors of organized cemeteries are authorized to appoint day and night watchmen of their grounds, and such watchmen, together with the superintendents, gardeners and agents, after taking a constable's oath before a Justice of the Peace, are authorized to exercise the like powers of police officers within and adjacent to such cemeteries. Upon view they have the authority to arrest and take before a Justice of the Peace all persons violating the laws in reference to the protection, care and preservation of cemeteries, and of the trees, shrubbery, structures and adornments therein. As the flowers and shrubbery in our cemeteries are now coming out in full luxuriance, and are subject to wilful depredation, proper precautions must be taken that the plots and beds are not molested by thoughtless persons, who not only desecrate the last resting place of the dead, but wound the feelings of the living.

Sabbath School Teachers' Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union will be held this evening, in the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington street and Webster avenue. Rev. W. J. Reid, pastor of the First U. P. Church, and author of the "Christian Worker," the Sabbath School organ of the United Presbyterian Church, will conduct a teachers' class, and expound the lesson for next Sabbath, viz: the "Prophetic Blessings," Genesis XLVIII, 15 and 16; Genesis XLIX, 8-10. After the session, the subject, "Teachers' Preparation," will be discussed. All are invited to be present.

Democratic County Committee.

The County Executive Committee of the Democratic party assembled at the St. Charles Hotel Saturday, with W. D. Moore, Esq., in the chair, and John C. Barr, Esq., as Secretary. A resolution was adopted directing the primaries to be held on the 21st inst., to elect delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court House on June 24th, for the purpose of electing three Senatorial and seven Representative delegates to the State Convention at Wilkesbarre on August 26d, and to place in nomination a ticket for county officers, if deemed expedient. A Finance Committee of five was appointed and the committee adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The cases of John S. McMillen et al. vs. Peter Donaldson, J. G. Pollock et al., George Ebert et al., John G. Darrah, Jr., et al., Simpson Horner, et al., and Grey & Beitzhoover, being an application for preliminary injunctions to restrain defendants from constructing and using upon vessels capstans operated by steam, for which the complainants claim a patent, was argued, and preliminary injunctions ordered to issue.

In the matter of Henry Gantehle, bankrupt, after the argument of counsel, the said bankrupt was ordered to be released from the conditions of the bond given for his appearance in the District Court, in pursuance of the provisions of the 4th section of the bankrupt act.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless

Intervening libels were allowed to be filed in the case of James Bennington et al. vs. the steamboat Charlie McDonald, James Grey et al. vs. the steamboat J. Sharp McDonald, and Archie Edward et al. vs. the steamboat Oil Valley.

R. M. Belnap, of Venango county, was adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition.

Robert L. Dudley against whom information had been made, charging him with robbing the United States mails, was brought into Court, and on motion of United States District Attorney Swoope, he was committed to jail to await the further order of the Court.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the equity case of James C. Penny vs. J. W. Milliken et al., the injunction was continued. Theodore Wilson, Esq., was appointed Master in charge of the property and accounts of the said firm, and to operate or sell the same at public or private sale, at his discretion, and to pay the debts of said firm duly proved, and to report to this Court for further order as to his action.

The case of D. Hostetter vs. The Standard Oil Company will be resumed this morning.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John L. Kohrson filed a petition in divorce from Caroline Rohrdanz. The petitioner was married in June, 1861, Kohrson was married to Mrs. Caroline Richardson, she fraudulently representing that she was a single woman named Caroline Bahl. His allegation is that the marriage was void, Mrs. Richardson having had a husband at the time. A subpœna was granted.

Examiners were appointed in divorce cases as follows: Jas. M. Shippe vs. Mary Shippe, and Young was appointed Commissioner to take testimony, and Joseph Acheson was appointed examiner in the case of Samuel Meyers vs. Annie L. Meyers. Wm. Reardon was appointed examiner in the case of Lorinda Schmidt vs. Helena Schmidt. Louis McMullen was named as examiner in the case of Jennie Lacy vs. John Lacy. In the case of A. McGill vs. Mary E. McGill, libel in divorce, a rule was granted on libellant to show cause why an allowance should not be given the respondent during the pendency of the case.

Final orders were made granting charters of incorporation to the United States Savings Bank; St. Stanislaus Aid Society, of Pittsburgh; Mine Savings Bank, Pittsburgh; Citizens Building and Loan Association; International Building and Loan Association, Pittsburgh; Rialto Building and Loan Association, Elizabeth; Union Building and Loan Association, Pittsburgh; Spring Garden Avenue Building and Loan Association, Allegheny City; City Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh.

In the case of William Williams et al. vs. David Dickson et al., in equity, the Court made a decree, adjudging and decreeing that the defendants from the use of the brick meeting house in dispute, for the benefit of a Presbyterian congregation, worshiping according to the use of the plaintiff and the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The bond of the Edgewood Railroad Company et al., to James Kelly, in the sum of $25,000, was presented and approved, and the defendants from the benefit of James Kelly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Agnes McCarty vs. Ed. Hawthorne, W. K. Jennings was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendants' counsel in the case of the F. & M. Bank vs. O'Neill et al., tried during the past week.

The School Directors of the First ward, Allegheny, presented a petition for the privilege of borrowing money, presented and Thursday next was fixed for a hearing of the application.

Two cases will be tried this week, after which jury trials will cease until Monday, September 3d.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Gunkle, charged with refusing to support his wife, was fined $5 and costs, and to pay $3 per month, from January last, and until further order of Court.

Martin Ragan, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to the work-house for six months.

Thomas Claycroft, who plead guilty to assault and battery, was fined $10 and costs.

A bill true was ordered in the case of R. T Lewis, charged with assault and battery.

Mary Burnett was required to give bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards Sarah Safer.

The jury in the case of Isaac Snowden, tried on Saturday for fornication, will render their verdict this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

Will Fidell, et al.	James Cunningham.
Mary Winn, (5).	Wm. Marshall.
Caroline Waiers.	John Williams.
Thomas Cleaborn.	Christ. Bissell.
Wm. Myers, (2).	Wm. Moore, et al.
John Wyle.	Charles Herrold.
Daniel Brown.	John Laufman.
Thomas Grogan.	Thomas Thompson.
Thomas S. Hankley.	Clark Abraham, et al.
Henry Scully.	Archibald McCauley.
Wm. Dennison.	Robert Owens.

ROWYISM.

Mudlarks Again at Work—Policemen Attacked and Prisoners Rescued.

On Saturday evening officer Harrison, when dispersing loafers on the corner near Wood's theatre was attacked by a lot of mudlarks, and the latter showered stones at the officer so plentifully that he was compelled to fire two shots for the purpose of intimidating them, neither of